













## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE M.P.

Yes: "The Politician" has had a step of promotion, and now dwells in the Paradise to which all good politicians long to ascend—until they get there. This important event happened some time ago—I refrain from mentioning the exact date for obvious reasons—but modestly hindered me from changing my title until now. Thanks, friends, for your coming kind wishes and congratulations; not being given to long-windedness either inside or outside Parliament, I will endeavour to show my gratitude by better work.

And what says the House, now that time has been afforded for reflection, about Mr. Parnell's refusal to take action against the Times? It says such very uncomplimentary things that I do not care to repeat them. As I listen to the epithets which are flying about in the Parliamentary atmosphere, it appears to me that some of my brother members must be mistaking Mr. Parnell for Mr. James Carey, of evil renown. For, shame! Mr. Parnell is, like Brutus, an honourable man, and—no, not a bit like Brutus. That distinguished Roman operated on Cæsar with a surgical knife, and it must therefore be some other honourable man in whom we can find a prototype of Mr. Parnell.

What is the general feeling among members about Sunday Closing? A very large majority utterly detest the fact, as a bad form of class legislation. Then, it is certain to be knocked on the head? That does not follow, by any means. I could mention not a few who, in spite of their dislike to "rob a poor man of his beer," would do so sooner than forfeit the temperance vote in their constituencies. That's where the rub lies. The teetotalers have organised their electoral strength, and weak though it be, it is sufficient to turn the scale in a good many constituencies.

Can there be any consanguinity between Sir William Harcourt and the Claimant? Their personal resemblance is so close, not only in form and face but even in gesture, that were the member for Derby spirited away—fancy, spiriting him away!—"Sir Roger" would find little difficulty in taking his place. Perhaps Sir William's father may have had a flirtation down Wapping way in the salad days of his youth.

In the smoking-room the other evening, a little party of Unionist members were discussing Mr. Cunningham Graham and his "garden" in the Conyngham, when a humble bee flew in at the window. Just then Mr. Graham entered, and lo and behold the insect made straight for his head. "Expected to find a bonnet there," quoth the wit of the party.

The most amusing man in the House is Bottomley Firth. He represents Dundee, you know, having failed to get elected by any constituency nearer to London. But the poor gentleman can not rid his mind of the notion that he is a metropolitan member, a delusion which prompts him to interfere whenever London affairs come under discussion. Another fellow of his is slower at Sir Roger Lubbock, who bundled him out of North Kensington. Charles Balfour wants to get up a quiet mill between them, but neither seems to see it.

Rather cool of Mr. Parnell to propose that while England and Scotland would be debarred from representation in the Dublin Home Rule Parliament, Ireland should continue to send representatives to St. Stephen's. The only feature which at all attracted me to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme was the exclusion of Irish members from St. Stephen's. That sweet boon would, indeed, be worth a heavy price. For one thing, it would insure Conservative supremacy in the House of Commons; for another, it would immensely quicken the transaction of business. But if the Irish obstructionists are to remain, there is no good in Home Rule at all.

It is said that the excuse of "hoarseness" which was put forward for Mr. Gladstone's silence at the Dull's Hill garden party had no foundation in fact. One who was present tells me that the old gentleman's voice seemed to be all right. But Mrs. G. insisted that it was all wrong, and peremptorily forbade him to speak. For one thing, it would insure Conservative supremacy in the House of Commons; for another, it would immensely quicken the transaction of business. But if the Irish obstructionists are to remain, there is no good in Home Rule at all.

## WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

What with Windsor and Liverpool meetings clashing in the first half of the week, racing folks were divided. The Southern fixture appeared to do better than that at Aintree, where the attendance was not up to the average. At both places excellent sport was shown, though not quite so good as the value of some of the stakes might have commanded.

At Windsor on Tuesday, we opened with the Thames Handicap, in which Minerva Boy, at 10 to 1, just beat the unlikely Melfont by a short head in a field of nine. Melfont is one of the most unlucky race horses ever trained. While Wings followed her west country form by taking the Two Year Old Selling Plate, and Guy Mannerling rather cleverly won the Eton Walter. Everitt was a very hot favourite for the Short Selling Plate, but could not get nearer than third to Lacceman, who finished with great dash, and Clarion, a 20 to 1 chance.

Only five started for the Royal Plate, worth £1,324 16s. to the winner, Mr. L. de Rothschild's Gaiety, who won cleverly from the often-tried Kelpin, with the favourite, Royal Star, last. Easington followed his Sandown form by winning a plate, in fair company, and Your Grace put the next stake also to the credit of Mr. Josiell.

On Wednesday bookmakers thought they had done well when Sirius came in first for the Berkshire Plate, but on objection he was disqualified for carrying wrong weight, and the race awarded to Mazaroni, who finished second. Catterina, whose form did not give her much of a chance, won the Athens Plate, and Lown, a really well-arranged good thing, took the Summer Handicap.

At Aintree some better class performers were at work. On the Tuesday backers, as a rule had a bad time of it. They started by laying 5 to 2 on Poem against a colt by the rapidly racing sire, FitzJames—Fanny Day, for the Southport Stakes, and were easily beaten. Next, Portmellan took the Liverpool Welter from three better-fancied favourites, and then Stronvar, the worst outsider of five in the St. George's Stakes, landed, to the delight of the bookmakers, and the disappointment of the gentlemen who laid level money on Van Dieman's Land. Noble Chieftain won the Hoylake Handicap rather luckily, as, if the second, Goldsmith, had been ridden differently, he would have won. There were four better favourites than Upset, who landed the Molyneux Cup.

Duncraggan, who took the Mersey Stakes, with El Dorado second, landed the Gerard Plate, with which business opened on Wednesday. Followers of public form overlooked Frederick James in the juvenile Plate, and suffered accordingly. A capital field came out for the growth Plate, which fell to Dog Rose, with old Puma second, and second best.

Almost before the betting opened on the Blackpool Plate, Mr. Greenhall's Slipshod had passed the judge a winner, and we were clear for the Liverpool Cup.

Right up to the start the fielding against Satety was strong, and you could nearly get 2 to 1 at the fall of the flag. Mosque was virtually left at the post. The others got away on fair terms. At a quarter of a mile from home Wood-Lad was going as well as anything else, but very

soon the issue lay between Satety and Ashplant. Robinson had to ride Satety hard to stall of Ashplant, who was only beaten by a nose, and Tommy Littlemouse third. Jewitt's stable scored again in the Knowsley Handicap, in which Toscano met Socrates and Patchouli. For a while the last-named looked like winning, but Toscano at the finish landed with a little to spare.

The Gentlemen v. Players match at Lord's will probably rank as our most exciting cricket match of the season. Seldom, if ever, have we had so close a finish, and very few of us can recollect a more sensational ending than was witnessed at the M.C.C. ground while the last four wickets of the players were being polished off. The wicket was in favour of the bowlers all through, but, taking that circumstance into consideration more runs might have been expected.

The Gentlemen won the toss, and on Monday were all out for 84. Only W.G. Grace 10, and W. Newham, 25, made double figures. Peel took four wickets for 17 runs, and Barnes three for 15. The Players replied with 107, of which Ulyett 38, Read 14, and Peel 28, contributed 80 among them. The Australian amateur, S. J. Woods, came off best in bowling with five wickets for 49 runs, while G. A. Smith took three for 23.

When the Gentlemen had been dismissed for 100 in their second innings, and the Players wanted 78 to win, it looked as though the professors must win. As it happened, Woods, Steel, and Smith were too good for them at the pinch, and the Gentlemen won by the narrow majority of 5 runs. The score was 71 with six wickets down. The seventh fell at that total, and only one run was added before the tenth wicket was accounted for. In the second innings the best scores were—Gentlemen: W. G. Grace 21, J. Shuter 17, J. Eccles 11, S. M. J. Woods 13; Players: Abel 30, Attewell 12, Peel 9. Lohmann took four wickets for 33, Attewell four for 20, Woods five for 27, and Steel three for 23.

At Derby the Australians easily defeated Derbyshire, although at one time there was great probability of their opening innings not being much better than the county's. Thanks to Turner and Ferris they got rid of Derby for 45—S. G. Wright managed to make 13, none else was good for ten. When the Colonials had lost nine wickets they had scored no more than 106, but Boyle and Edwards gave no end of trouble, and the last wicket did not fall till seventy-five had been added. Bannerman scored 27, Trot 29, Edwards 43, and Boyle 35. Cropper, six for forty, was off a long way best of the county bowlers. When Derby batted a second time, Turner was in terrible form, and took seven wickets for twenty-five runs. Chatterton scored 15, and G. G. Walker 23, the rest were good for eight among them. This, with nine extras, left them 57 only, and the Colonials accordingly won by an innings and 79 runs.

After the Gentlemen v. Players' match was concluded the team to represent England against the Colonials at Lord's was selected. Opinions are not unanimous as to the wisdom of some of the choices, and Surrey folk are very wild that Abel was not included. Still, the list is very good indeed. They are: A. G. Steel (captain), W. G. Grace, J. Shuter, A. W. W. Read, Gunn, G. Attewell, Barnes, Shorwin, Briggs, Peel, and Lohmann. Abel is reserve man.

Our English football team in Australia have met with a couple more defeats. At Melbourne the Fitzroy Club beat them by twelve goals and twenty behinds to three goals and three behinds, and later a Fifteen of Port Melbourne had seven goals and fifteen behinds to our side's six goals and eleven behinds.

The athletic meeting got up at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, concluded on Monday. Most of the American runners had already left for home, but some of the weight putters and alingers remained, as did Carter and Conneff, who engaged in a race as advertised. A competition by points, for what the promoters of the show called an all-round championship, was decided on lines laid down by some of the American associations. P. Davis, of Carrick-on-Suir, won this, but as a rule the performances were of very great account. He was first in the high jump, with 5ft. 6in.; won the hammer throw at 91ft. 3in.; was second in the wide jump with 25ft. 2in.; put the 16lb weight 77ft. 7in. less than Gray, who won at 43ft. 7in.; was second in the standing long jump at 11ft. 11in., also in pushing 23lb. shot from the shoulder, and first in the hop, step, and jump. Altogether he had thirty points to Gray's twenty-seven. Conneff won the four miles match with Carter, and some bests on record were credited to performers in the cycle races.

## OLD IZAK.

By the kindly consideration of the editor of the People, I am allowed further space in this week's issue for my reply, which will be found in another column, to the letter from the secretary of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, which appeared last week, and looking at the importance of the main point in issue affected by the discussion, viz., the effectual preservation of the tidal waters of the Thames from the nets and night lines of the poacher, I feel sure that they will all appreciate the concession.

If I remember rightly, about this time last year anglers considered that they had just reason for a grumble at the weather. Then, one could only sit in a punt at imminent risk of sunstroke, in the scorching heat, while the want of rain rendered the water low and too bright. The fish saw the angler approach from afar off, and may be supposed to have put their little tails to their noses, and made that remarkably significant sign which I believe is known among certain rude boys as "fat bacon." Now, owing to the "cussedness" and consideration for undertakers, which is peculiar to this climate, we are again grumbling, because, at the time of writing, no one could comfortably sit in a punt unless he was a well-seasoned arctic explorer, and the water, owing to the heavy rains, is so highly coloured, that three or four fine days must elapse before it can get into right condition. Then good sport will undoubtedly be the general rule instead of the exception.

A remarkably fine perch has recently been exhibited in a fishmonger's shop window at Oxford, weighing four and a half pounds. I regret to state that no angler has been rendered a proud and happy man by the fact of having landed it, for it was found dead.

In the event of finer weather, the roach and dace will probably be well on the feed in the tideway, while on the Upper Thames, now that the noise and bustle of Henley is over, some good barbel and chub fishing may be expected. The jack have lately been having a bad time, as, in addition to those which I noted last week as having been taken, a bank angler at Kingston has since had the good fortune to hook and land one weighing six pounds, while a brace have been taken from Twickenham Deep.

Three punts have lately been sunk by the Thames Angling Preservation Society at Walton, but it appears to me that the efficacy of them as "silent keepers" is done away with by publishing a full record of the proceedings in the public press. Furthermore, surely this simple work could be carried out, without the assistance of two launches, five or six members of the T.A.P.S. committee, and the inevitable "good and substantial dinner" to follow. To almost every poacher on the river the existence of those sunken punts has been carefully made known, and consequently their usefulness done away with. For the benefit of the uninitiated, I may explain that this society occasionally experiences a twinge of conscience, when away the committee rush to sink an old punt, which has been given to them, with the idea that, covered with tenter hooks and nails, it will tear the nets of the poacher; and the exertion of doing this is so great that a

good and substantial dinner" is necessary to restore exhausted spirits and flagging energies.

Which is the "business end" of a lob worm to fish with—the tail or the head? The Nottingham anglers are peculiarly fond of the tail end of a maiden lob. But in the course of much discussion on this subject I have heard many well-informed anglers distinctly advocate the use of the head, even asserting that if fish take the tail end of a worm into their mouths they will glow, and seize it again by the head before swallowing. In my opinion it depends very much upon what kind of fish the angler is trying to catch, but in no case would I recommend the breaking of a worm. To use the head. Some heavy takes of roach and bream have been made with the tail end of a lob, and I have never heard of a case where this has been done with the other part. But, when fishing for chub and barbel, use the whole worm, and do not be alarmed at its size, for these fish have large mouths. When fishing for myself, I use two of the longest worms I can find, simply passing the hook once through the middle. It must, however, be remembered that the larger the bait used, the faster the fish will strike, the more time must be allowed before striking the fish. There is not much cause for fear that the fish will be pricked, if the hook is small, and two large worms are on it.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

It is said that all boys are cruel by nature. That may be too sweeping a condemnation, but many of them certainly seem to have a natural taste for torturing creatures weaker than themselves. All the more reason, therefore, to employ drastic means to eradicate this "original sin" of the British boy. Unhappily, too many of our magistrates appear to feel a sneaking kindness for the underdog. Thus, two lads at Rotherham who had tied an unfortunate sparrow by the leg, to serve as a mark for their missiles, were let off scot free although its leg was nearly cut off and one of its wings was broken. Who can doubt that a smart application of the birch would have been the best means of teaching the little ruffians what pain is?

A correspondent at Eastbourne wishes to know "the simplest way to feed and cage the common lizard." There is not much difficulty in the matter. A glassed receptacle with perforated sides covering the top is about the best sort of cage, while spiders form the most appetising food. Some virgin cork and moss should be placed inside, and also some kind of a miniature tree for the lizards to climb. As a rule, they feed heartily, but I have had some which would not touch anything, and consequently starved themselves to death. During winter they should be left to hibernate in the moss.

An Anglo-Indian doctor proposes, in view of the immense loss of life among the natives by snake bite, that strong elastic bands should be kept at every police-station, ready for instant use. On a person being bitten, the foot or hand, one of these bands would be passed up the limb, and then be relaxed to serve as a ligature, and thus prevent the spread of the poison. The idea is not a bad one, but I have my doubts whether cobra poison would not spread too quickly to be stopped.

Curious! A certain disease of a certain shell fish yields the Ceylon Government an income of £70,000 per annum. That is the net profit this year of the Cingalese pearl fisheries, being the largest for a long time. It was derived from over twenty-two millions of oysters, so that each bivalve was worth, on the average, about three farthings, less than a third of the value of a British native.

I have at present in my possession two fine specimens of the eyed lizard (Acrota ocellata). These beautiful reptiles hail from South Europe and North Africa. They are very hardy in captivity, and eat heartily of flies, &c. One day, when the sun was out, I thought I would avail myself of the rare opportunity to give them an airing in the garden. Accordingly, I took them out; but I very soon repented doing so. With one leap they were out of my hands and away, skirting through a corner of the hedgehog's paddock and almost over the garden wall. The rapidity with which they climbed up the brick wall was amazing. When I laid hold of them they opened their jaws at me in the most amusingly fierce manner. I secured one of them, and then his companion quickly ran under the dog's kennel and was not captured until I had spent about twenty minutes hunting him. And then to see his fury! From the manner in which he bit at me one would have supposed that he could do some harm. I put a little stick between his jaws, and he held it tight there until he was replaced in his case. These large lizards—they are each about fifteen inches long—are very fond of fruit, and take large pieces of strawberry. They also eat currants, and I have seen two smaller lizards of a different species, which are kept in the same case, come up to one of the large ones and lick the juice of the fruit off his jaws.

There are two divisions in one of my reptile cases, separated from each other by a piece of glass. Lizards and slow-worms inhabit one side, a tree-frog the other. The tree-frog is much perplexed by the flies in the lizard's case, for they, walking on the other side of the partition, delude him into springing at them, thereby merely hitting the glass with his tongue. He sticks, in an astonished manner, for some time to the glass, and then returns to his terms, deeply hurt in mind, and, perhaps, in tongue. Though there are plenty of flies in his own house, he seems to make many more leaps at those next door.

"H. M." kindly sends me an interesting note. He has a Manx cat, a species which, as my reader knows, is celebrated for the extreme shortness of its tail. This cat has three kittens, one with a short stump of a tail, another which has only half a tail, and a third with a very long one. I rather expect that the kitten's father was one of the ordinary breed, and the long tail was introduced into the family in that way.

Australia is now threatened with another attack of rodents. The mice there seem to be becoming nearly as dangerous to the colonists as the rabbits are. They get into the stables and eat the bandages of the horse's legs. In twelve hours the mice in one place picked clean a sheep's carcass. They are poisoned in great quantities—2,000 being killed at a single station in one night. Truly, the possession of Australia has to be fought for between men and animals. I do not think the colonists will be very anxious to introduce any more wild animals into their country. Of course, the mice were brought in unintentionally, having come from the ships when they came into harbour.

Mr. Willson has purchased a couple of small water-tortoises. He does not know how to feed them. Water-tortoises are carnivorous reptiles. They will eat blood-worms, but unfortunately it is very difficult to induce them to feed in captivity. They should have cork, or some kind of place on which to climb from out of the water. During the winter they should have some place in which to bury themselves.

## THE ACTOR.

On Monday evening the critics had to decide whether they would go to the first night of "La Tosca" at the Lyceum or to the first night of Mr. Lionel Brough's management at Toole's. I had no difficulty in making up my mind to be amused rather than bored, and so I went to Toole's, to which I found Miss Winifred Emery and Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Gabrielle Goldney, Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, Mr. Laurence Cautley, and other well-known people had also betaken themselves.

An interesting feature of the revival of "The Paper Chase" was the London debut of Miss Margaret Brough, a daughter of Mr. Lionel Brough, and a pretty girl to boot. She is very like her brother Sidney (of the Criterion), and has

been only a few months on the stage, having made her very first appearance recently at the Brighton Theatre.

Mr. Isidore de Lara gave his annual concert at the Opera Comique on Monday afternoon, and I was drawn to it by the promise of a musical comedietta written by Mr. Symonds and "scored" by Miss Lyndoch Moncrieff, and to be performed by the first time in public. I remember the time when Mrs. Moncrieff was Miss W. G. Goss, and a very attractive concert singer, and I have much admiration, not only for her pleasing voice, but for the genuine melody and individuality of her compositions.

"A Serenata in Granada," as the comedietta was called, was preceded by a short overture, full of themes which breathe the atmosphere of Spain. That over, the musicians (including several amateurs) disappeared from the orchestra, and the accompaniment to the vocal numbers which occur in the piece were played behind the scenes. The songs themselves were admirably sung by Mr. De Lara and Mrs. Moncrieff—also behind the scenes. The only two characters visible to the audience were undertaken by Miss Annie Hughes and Miss Rosina Filippi, and with all possible success. Miss Hughes looked particularly "fetching" in her Spanish costumes.

I dislike recitations as a rule; but Mrs. Bernard Beere, who contributed to Mr. De Lara's programme "W. W. Story's" poem called "Cleopatra," did something more than recite it. She acted it, and with genuine power, holding her audience spell-bound. It was a very fine effort, and I hope will be repeated for the benefit of other audiences. Mrs. Beere, by the way, may be expected to make a great impression in her forthcoming English version of "La Tosca."

I don't think I ever saw anything so profoundly undramatic or so thoroughly tedious as what I witnessed of "A Lesson for Landlords," produced at the Strand Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. I had been told to expect a brilliant, well-written, amusing piece, and found one which sounded for all the world like selections from the notes-book of a fourth-form schoolboy. I am bound to say, however, that I stayed through two stand more, though I appreciated the earnestness and pluck of Mr. Fuller Melliand and Miss Beadnell, and was pleased to have seen "Bo Henry" (Miss E. Hope) on the stage.

It is curious that the bicycle in "A Lesson for Landlords," on Tuesday afternoon, should have been followed and eclipsed by two tricycles in "Cycling," at the same theatre, on Wednesday evening. This is quite the latest departure in the drama, and will necessitate "more study" on the part of those of our actors who are not already cyclists.

There has been quite a run lately upon Mr. Gilbert's early plays. First we had "Broken Hearts" at the Savoy, then came "The Wicked World" at the same theatre, and now we have had "The Palace of Truth" at the Haymarket. In 1870, with a cast including Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Buckstone, Mrs. Chippendale, and Miss Caroline Hill. It has since been several times revived, notably about ten years ago, when Miss Marion Terry was the Zeolite, and again in 1884, when Mr. Edgar Bruce opened the Prince's Theatre with it.

On the last-named occasion the cast was extremely interesting, including, as it did, Miss Lingard, Miss Sophie Eyre, Miss Tilbury, Miss Florence Maynard, Mr. Cyril Bellow, Mr. G. W. Anderson, Mr. Berthom Tree, Mr. George Temple, and Mr. J. Maclean.

"Love and Honour," the drama which Miss Kate Vaughan is about to take on tour, is an adaptation by Mr. Campbell Clarke, of Dumas' "Monsieur l'Alphonse," and was originally brought out at the Globe Theatre in August, 1875. Mdlle. Beatrice, Miss Charlotte Saunders, Mr. Frank Harvey, and Mr. Carter Edwards were in the first cast, and afterwards took the place into the country. The piece, which I saw at Mdlle. Beatrice should also suit Miss Vaughan very well. The two actresses are not unlike in figure and artistic method.

In the new biography of Archbishop Trench, it is stated that he once wrote a drama on the story of "Bernardo del Carpio" (told in verse by Mrs. Hemans), and that it was highly appreciated by Macready, but never performed. A play on the same subject has been written lately by an Australian author and produced by Mr. J. Dewhurst in the English provinces.

## JACK ALLROUND.

One of the unpleasant results of the long spell of damp weather we have had is the heavy crop of rust on fences and fire-irons, which my correspondents complain of. For getting off the rust and brightening the steel about fireplaces there is nothing better than emery powder and oil made into a paste. But "Annie" wants to know if I can recommend her anything that will keep stoves from rusting in summer and yet retain their brightness. Dissolve half an ounce of camphor in one pound of hog's lard, taking off the scum that rises. Then mix into the lard as much blacklead as will give the whole an iron colour. Rub your stove with this mixture, and it will remain on for twenty-four hours, after which clean it off with a linen cloth, and your stove should look well for months.

In reply to "G. J. W." who asks for a recipe for bottling green gooseberries. I would advise him in the first place to secure sound bottles, a flawed bottle is sure to go to pieces in the boiling. Also have the appliances for covering the bottles all arranged to hand—whether corks and wax, which are best on paper, parchment, or bladder—as success in keeping the fruit depends upon excluding the air while the full heat exists. The gooseberries are best picked in dry weather. The stem and little growthy tuft at top of the fruit should be removed. Make a syrup, the proportions being half a pound of loaf sugar to one pint of water; boil this for ten minutes, and then let it cool to lukewarm. Fill the bottles with the gooseberries, and place them in a fish kettle or boiler scattering a thin layer of straw under them, and wiping a little straw round each bottle to keep them from cracking or knocking together. When the bottles are in the boiler they should be standing in slightly warm water up to their necks, but be careful to let no water get into the fruit. Now take the lukewarm syrup, and fill the bottles with it, leaving space for the cork, but the cork is not to be put in yet. Set the boiler on the fire, and when the water has boiled for ten minutes draw the boiler aside and quickly, bottle by bottle, cork each one at once on removing it from the water, running the hot prepared wax over the cork, spreading it with a stick and carefully covering every part so that no air gets in to destroy the keeping of the fruit.

I thank "C. E. E." for the following method, which he considers the best, for preserving new laid eggs.—Mix brine as for pickling onions strong enough to float new laid eggs; add a small quantity of black lime, mix well, put in the eggs, they will keep any length of time.

"A Freckled Fright" and "B. F." write to say they have tried at many chemists and have been unable to obtain "almond meal," which was prescribed by my correspondent "F. H. D." as superior to all other washes for the face. Almonds in several forms of preparation have always held a high place among cosmetics. I am not acquainted by name with the preparation called "almond meal," possibly it is the same as "bitter white" or "sweet white," used in washes for the face. I have heard of an almond paste very simple to make that is highly thought of as an eradicator of freckles. Take four ounces of almonds, either bitter or sweet, soak them half of each in cold water, and pound them in a mortar until reduced to a perfectly smooth paste, add a little

rose water or other perfume. If a wash is preferred increase the amount of rose water.

I am asked by "S. W." if I "know of a remedy for scurf on the head and loss of hair—crown baldness," he adds "I have tried many remedies, but not with much benefit." Care of the general health and proper care of the scalp will probably relieve you. Nothing is more common than scurf or dandruff, and consequent loss of hair through an indolent and irritating use of the fine tooth comb, and of patent pomades, hair tonics, and hair dyes of various sorts, and over-washing of the head. Every ten days or so, or a fortnight is quite often enough to wash the head. If there is an accumulation of scales on the scalp, before going to bed saturate the hair with sweet almond oil, soak a flannel in the same stuff and lay it on the head and over that place an oiled silk cap. Next morning thoroughly shampoo with soap and water. Above all, be careful whenever you do wash the head to dry it thoroughly. Should your case be one of simple dandruff, you can use no better wash than the yolk of three eggs beaten up in one pint of lime-water, to which add half an ounce of alcohol, thoroughly washing the head after in pure water or vaseline.

I have received from "Medical Electrician," who encloses his card, the following:—"Vere" is correct in stating that superfluous hair can be removed by electricity. The operation can be made almost painless, and hair so removed will not grow again—the roots of the hair are effectually destroyed."

"W. T." (Ilfrcombe) asks for a recipe for cleaning a dust coat. Beat out the loose dirt and dust, then thoroughly moisten the coat with benzine in a stoneware or tin-lined vessel, and well squeeze it with the hands. Any spots or stains should be rubbed out with a soft sponge dipped in water, in which a little alcohol might be put. If the colour is disturbed in those spots bring it back by rubbing them with a mixture of water, acetic acid, and a little alcohol; then give the coat a second bath in the benzine, and hang it to dry in a warm room or in the air, but not in the sun. Do not use the benzine near a light or the fire as it is very inflammable. Twenty-four hours ought to get rid of the smell.

In answer to "C. K." who wishes to learn the method of cleaning and varnishing oil paintings and the materials used, I can only tell him that the art is one of great difficulty. In unskilful hands solvents are too dangerous to recommend, the best plan to adopt will be to rub the varnished surface gently with the fingers until the resinous matter works up into a powdery condition, and proceed with great care, until gradually the picture is exposed to view. That delicate task accomplished great skill rather than written directions must be relied on for the varnishing. In a warm room lay the picture flat, pour a small quantity of mastic or copal varnish on the centre of it, and with a flat soft brush spread the varnish, avoiding brush marks, do not stir the picture till it is dry.

## GENERAL CHATTER.

Sir Charles Warren might advantageously give his merry men a hint to be more on the alert to prevent the disturbance of religious congregations on Sundays. It is bad enough when some full-lunged coxster comes bellowing by, but last Sunday morning the congregation of which I am an unworthy member, could not hear the preacher for fully five minutes by reason of the braying and drumming of a brass band, and the music proceeded from the dancing and singing on route to the anti-Sunday closing demonstration in Hyde Park, but whatever its object, the leaders might have had the good taste to refrain from disturbing several hundred people at their devotions.

The demonstration was a great success in point of numbers, but some of the accompaniments had a distinctly farcical character. One handbill described the Sunday Closing Bill as an attempt "to deprive working bees of their Sunday beer." Is it a fact, "Buckland Junior," that bees, whether working or drones, are in the habit of dropping in at "pubs" on Sunday for malt liquor? I do, I know, for they are often to be seen drowned in the dregs of human beings' potations. But it comes as news to me that the little busy bee is a confirmed tippler.

Whatever may be the rights and the wrongs of the dispute between the Bryant and May Company and their workpeople, it was sheer folly in the latter to go on strike without any monetary reserves in hand. As well might an army take the field trusting to luck for food, ammunition, and other campaigning requisites. When will our working classes learn that victory goes to the side which is strongest? It is, to me, of all things, the most pitiable to see labour trying to fight capital without arms.

When paying the Irish Exhibition a visit the other day I was considerably persecuted outside by a demoralised-looking flower girl, who would not take "no" for an answer. This nuisance continued, until, at last, my patience was exhausted, and I spoke somewhat sharply. In an instant she beauty dropped her whine, and, shooting her tongue out in truly serpentine fashion, discharged at me some of the choicest specimens of Billingsgate invective I have ever heard. Rather like black mailing, is it not?

By the way, the attendants at the stalls inside Olympia include an exceptional number of really pretty girls—pretty, too, by nature and not by art. All, or nearly all, are of genuine Irish lineage, and I must say that their modesty of conduct compares favourably with that of not a few English girls similarly situated. Were they picked for their good looks, or are they a fair sample of Irish femininity? Anyhow, they are charming, and were Olympia a matrimonial mart, there would be plenty of eager bidders for the whole sisterhood.

Better than any previous issues for a long time past are the Board of Trade returns for June. These for May were very good, but these for June were better, and show a more important increase in all really remarkable degree. Even after due allowance is made for the torpidity of trade last summer, consequent on the jubilee rejoicings, the augmentation affords absolute proof that John Bull is steadily progressing towards commercial prosperity.

Wonders will never cease. The other day I actually saw an omnibus fitted with curtains to the windows, a great boon to passengers when the sun is shining through from side to side. Perhaps some day the London General Omnibus Company may screw up its courage to provide waterproof awnings outside for the protection of passengers during wet weather. The British omnibuses are still a long way from perfection; almost as far as when it first appeared in the streets.

Practical philanthropy would do right good work by entering the cab business on the principle of letting these vehicles on a "live and let live" system. There is no one, not even the victims of the sweaters, who more deserves pity than poor cabbies. He is ground down all round by extortion, and the only wonder is how he contrives to pick up a living at all. Yet, if the unfortunate fellow tries it on for a trifle beyond his regulation fare, the voice of the niggard makes itself heard in denunciation of "cabmen's extortion."

What a little place the world is, after all! Within the last three or four weeks I have met several old brother officers who had disappeared from my ken for a quarter of a century or more. One tumbled up at the church I frequent; another at the Italian Exhibition; another at a public banquet; another in the car of the captive balloon at the Victoria Hospital Fête. I believe that if I were to take up residence in the "Watkin Tolly" the never-to-be-completed Channel Tunnel—some old chum would crop up every three days.







LAST WEEK'S  
LAW AND POLICE.

## Central Criminal Court.

**A GANG OF BURGLARS AND RECEIVERS.**—Six persons named Henry Sullivan, 25; George Odell, 24; George Odell, 25; Elizabeth Odell, 17; George Hope, 20; and Sarah Collins, 19, were charged with burglary and receiving stolen property. Mr. C. Matthews and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted. The prisoners were charged with being concerned in a number of burglaries at Forest Hill and Sydenham, some being charged with the actual robberies and others with receiving. All the prisoners were convicted, and Sullivan was sentenced to ten years, Odell nine, Elizabeth Odell fifteen, George Hope nine, and Sarah Collins nine months' hard labour. The jury at the same time highly commended Sergeants Wysser, Bennett, and Robinson, the officers engaged in the case. When the prisoners were leaving the dock they made use of the most filthy language and threats against the police, and some little time elapsed before order was restored.

**THE CHARGE OF STABBING AGAINST AN ITALIAN.**—The Italian, Antonio Panizzi, who was convicted of stabbing his brother-in-law, also an Italian, named Castorini, was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## Middlesex Sessions.—Appeals.

**A WELL DESERVED FLOGGING.**—John William Tate, head master of the Beethoven Board School, appealed against a conviction of Mr. John Paget at Hammersmith Police Court, who imposed a fine of £10 and 4s. costs, or in default one month's imprisonment, for an aggravated assault upon a pupil in the school named Arthur Lake. Mr. Forrest Fulton appeared for the defendant, Mr. Murphy, Q.C., Mr. Lyne, and Mr. Leonard Haddon for the appellant. Mr. Forrest Fulton, in supporting the conviction, said the case was a little out of the run of ordinary ones. The boy Lake, who was a pupil in the school, had absented himself from school on the 24th and 25th of January, but on the 27th he returned about 40 minutes late. By instruction from the appellant an assistant master named Benson took the boy into Mr. Tate's class, and ordered him to lie down on a chair with his feet off the ground, and administered fifteen blows with a cane. Previous to the boy absented himself from school he had been fighting with another boy, who had been punished for the offence. After Lake had been flogged, and when the appellant was taking him downstairs to his class-room, he attempted to run away. The appellant thereupon took him by the collar again, and gave him ten more blows with the cane. It was then found there was a good deal of discoloration about the neck, struck, and that the punishment inflicted on the boy was excessive. The boy, who was only twelve years of age, had been troublesome in school, and several complaints had been made concerning him. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the respondent, and in the result the court held the conduct of the boy was such that he deserved severe punishment, and quashed the conviction.

## Bow-street.

**CONFESSION OF MURDER BY A GUARDIAN.**—Walter Hayling, alias Benjamin Brooks, a private in the Grenadier Guards, was charged before Sir James Ingham on his own confession with the murder of a man at present unknown. Inspector Robinson deposed that at two o'clock in the morning the prisoner was taken to the police-station by a constable, who stated that the accused had given himself up on the charge of murder. The witness sent for Dr. Hanger, the assistant divisional surgeon, who was certified that the prisoner was drunk. He was originally charged with that offence and placed in a cell. When asked if he adhered to his former statement with reference to the alleged murder, he replied in the affirmative. He was formally cautioned about anything he might say being used in evidence, and then made the following statement: On or about the month of April, 1879, he willfully pushed a man—whose name he did not remember—into a reservoir at Aston, Birmingham. The man was a regular of the 1st Life Guards, and he met him in a public-house at the bottom of Gravelly Hill. They had some words about a young woman who accompanied him to Slade Lane. The man followed him about 500 yards, and they quarrelled the whole time. The young woman and the prisoner then left the lane by a narrow path passing the reservoir. The man still followed, and on reaching the reservoir the prisoner and the young woman commenced to quarrel. He alleged that he caught hold of her and threw her into the water. He then turned to leave, when he met the man, who stated that he would give him a lesson. The prisoner then caught hold of him in charge. The prisoner then struggled for some time, when he (the prisoner) succeeded in throwing him into the water. He stood on the bank, and saw him go under the surface. The prisoner then left and returned to the stables, where he was employed as groom. He made inquiries about the young woman, and discovered that she had got out of the water. The prisoner adhered to his statement, and averred that it was true. He was remanded, in order that the police at Birmingham might be communicated with.

## Marlborough-street.

**SHOCKING CHARGE OF SNEAKING.**—Mary Morris, 40, of Roslyn Hill, Hampstead, of no occupation, was charged with stealing from the shop of Messrs. Marshall and Snodgrass, Oxford-street, five pieces of ribbon, valued at 10s.—The evidence was that, between five and six o'clock on Friday afternoon, Mr. Webb, the superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, accompanied by Mr. Marshall and Snodgrass, found the prisoner taking two sheets of lengths of ribbon off the counter, put them under her mackintosh, and walk away. He directed the doorkeeper to stop her, and five pieces of ribbon were subsequently found in her possession. She said she was merely taking them home on approval, and would call and pay for them the next day, or if some one were sent home with her she would return the money by him. She offered a most humble apology, and expressed a hope that the manager would look over it. Detective-sergeant Pugsley made inquiries, and found that the prisoner was a woman of fair means, occupying a respectable position in society.—Mr. Arthur Newton, for the defence, said that it was the case. His client had no intention to defraud. She picked up the ribbon, walked away abstractedly with it, and when spoken to expressed her willingness to pay, having ample money about her for the purpose.—The magistrate thought it a case for a jury, and committed the prisoner for trial, accepting bail for her appearance.

**THE CHARGE OF BURNING A CHILD.**—Julia Mason, a married woman, described as a cook, was again brought up on remand to answer the charge of causing the death of her infant child on the 26th of June. Mr. Sims prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. Arthur Newton defended.—The evidence previously taken was to the effect that the prisoner was in service at 104, F. Mount-street, and that early on the morning of the date mentioned she had apparently given birth to a child. She at first declined to admit the fact, but on being pressed said that the child was dead when born. Her fellow servants, who had heard the baby cry, found the charred remains of a child in the kitchen stove, and communicated with the police. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Kemp, surgeon, of Jernyn-street, said the prisoner told him she had had a child, which was born dead, and that she put the child on the fire. He was unable to say whether the child had a separate existence.—Mr. Newton having addressed the magistrate on behalf of his client, she was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

## Clerkenwell.

**A LONG FINE CASE.**—Henry Leese, alias Edward Martin, Goodwin, Norris, &c., 27 years of age, described as an agent, was brought up on a charge of abetting with conspiring with others not

in custody to obtain, and with obtaining by fraud and false pretences, about four dozen of sealink bags, value £31 18s., the goods of Auguste Koenig and Co.—Sergeant Dwyer, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland-yard, said that he had apprehended the prisoner on Saturday morning on his discharge from the Dalston Police Court, where, on the 12th of March, he was charged with fraud. A lengthy sworn information had been made in this case, from which it appeared that the prisoner was alleged to have had, in conjunction with others, an office in Corn Exchange-avenue, Seething-lane, whence they sent out on headed paper as "Goodwin and Co., merchants," requests for goods to be supplied. One of these requests was made to the prosecutors, who are fur dealers, of Islington, and a reference was given to another person who was alleged to be one of the "firm." The reply from the reference being satisfactory, Messrs. Koenig and Co. forwarded a dozen sealink bags, but a great deal of later discovery that the office in Corn Exchange-avenue was shut up, and it was alleged that Messrs. Goodwin and Co. was a bogus firm. The police said that the furniture of the office was not even paid for, and that there were numerous cases against "Goodwin and Co." It was further stated that the same persons had carried on business as Norris and Co. at Manchester-avenue, Aldersgate-street, and that there were similar cases of obtaining goods against them, the police having received complaints of at least thirty instances of fraud, carried out, it was said, on the "long firm" system.—Mr. Barstow remanded the prisoner to a sergeant's room, Scotland-yard, to await a warrant to enable him to search a certain house for some of the goods obtained by the prisoner, and it was granted.—A solicitor for the prisoner applied for bail, but Mr. Barstow refused.

**ROBERT IN HIGHWAY NEW PARK.**—Charles Claridge, 17, described as a printer, and giving an address in Holloway-road, was charged with stealing from the person of Alice Maud White a hand-bag containing a purse and its contents, £6 5s. in gold and silver.—The prosecutrix, wife of a gentleman living in Ilford-road, Highbury Hill, was walking homeward between eight and nine o'clock through Highbury New Park, when she passed the prisoner, whom she had noticed standing on the kerb before she reached him. As they met, he snatched her hand-bag from her with great violence, and ran off with it. She pursued, calling "Stop thief," and Mr. Carey, City Missionary, took up the chase, and eventually the prisoner was seen to run into a timber-yard in Holloway-road. There he secreted himself among the wood, but was found, and pretending to be asleep, though very much out of breath, said, "Hallo Jim, only having a rest." He was handed over to a constable, to whom he said, "I've not got anything. The handle came off in my hand as I ran along the road and I lost the bag."—The prosecutrix said the bag contained two purses, in one of which was £6 5s. in gold, and in the other 15s. in silver. The value of all the property was £27. The prisoner, who made no defence, was committed to the Middlesex Sessions for trial.

## Thames.

**NOT LIKELY.**—Emma Pitman, aged 25, was charged with wounding Thomas Pitman, of Whitechapel-road.—The prosecutor said that on Friday night he was at Oraby Buildings, where his wife was staying, and directly he went into her room she took out a knife and stabbed him in two places. He sent for a constable, and on his arrival his wife handed a knife to him.—In answer to Mr. Sayers, the chief clerk, the witness said that when he entered he said, "This is my place, and I am going to stay here." She said, "No you are not," and then stabbed him.—Septimus Besten, 106 H, said that he was called to Oraby Buildings, and prisoner handed him a knife, saying that it was the knife she did it with, and she would do it again if he came to her room.—The prisoner said her husband came and sat on the bed, and she ordered him out, but he said he had a right to be there, and she took up a knife and stabbed him.—Mr. Lushington said he did not think any jury would convict the prisoner of knowingly stabbing her husband, and bound her over to keep the peace towards him.

**TURNING THE TABLES ON A PUGILIST.**—Daniel Sullivan, 19, was charged with assaulting William Neale, of 8, Goodlife-street, Poplar. Mr. George Hay Young defended. Neale was also charged with assaulting Timothy Ryan, of 16, Woolmore-street, Poplar.—Neale stated that between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, he was going along Wade-street, Poplar, with a friend, when he saw the prisoner running after a cab. When he got up to witness he said (referring to the cabman), "I know who it is. It's Crinoid." Witness's friend, whose name was Crinoid, said, "No it isn't," and witness said, "Crinoid hasn't got a horse that could go like that." Sullivan said to witness, "What's it to do with you?" and without giving him time to reply, punched him on the head, knocking him down. Whilst witness was on the ground, prisoner kicked him in the mouth, rendering him insensible. When he recovered there were a lot of men fighting, and some constables arrived, when he gave Sullivan into custody. Witness's lip was cut, a piece was knocked out of one of his teeth, and a piece of his nose was loose.—In cross-examination the witness denied he was a fighting man. He was an "enter." (Laughter.) He and about six others did not attack prisoner and his friends.—Corroborative evidence having been given, Constable 504 K, said early on Saturday night he was in the East India-road, when Sullivan came running up to him and complained of being attacked and beaten by seven men. He said he was afraid to go home, and asked witness to escort him home to Wade-street. He was seen by Sullivan home, and when they got to Wade-street he saw a mob, amongst whom was a prosecutor, who charged prisoner with assaulting him. At the station Neale was charged with assaulting Ryan. Sullivan's defence was that he and his friends were attacked by Neale and others. Ryan was running after a cabman who had whipped him across the legs, when prosecutor and others got round him. Neale punched Ryan in the face, and he hit him back in self-defence, when Neale flung him to the ground and kicked him in the mouth, which was cut, and his teeth were loosened. Neale then struck Sullivan, who returned the blow, when one of the former's friends attacked him, and he ran away and spoke to the constable. It was denied Sullivan kicked Neale, who commenced the disturbance, and assaulted several persons. It was also alleged he was a pugilist.—Witnesses bearing out Sullivan's defence were called, and they also proved that Neale assaulted Ryan in the way described.—Mr. Lushington believed that Neale commenced the disturbance, and assaulted Ryan. For that he would be fined 40s. or one month's hard labour. He (the magistrate) did not think Sullivan assaulted Neale, and he would be discharged.

## Worship-street.

**ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A BARMAN.**—Arthur Bagwell, 30, barman, was charged with having stolen 6d., marked money, belonging to his employer, Mr. Joseph Green, of the Royal Standard public-house, Shepherdess Walk, City-road. Mr. Peckham (Maitland and Peckham) was for the prosecution.—Ernest Godfrey, manager of the house, said that very soon after the prisoner entered the service the takings fell off to a very great extent. Every precaution was taken, yet the deficiency went on, and at length the police were communicated with.—Detective sergeant Scott, G Division, marked, with witness, a large number of coins—47 15s. in all—which were retained for change. Another sum of 6s. was also marked and handed to the officer to get passed over the bar. During the day the coins were passed by Scott and Police-constable 400 G to the prisoner. The latter noticed that the prisoner

exchanged the coins at the rack for smaller coins—shillings for sixpences—but did not always drop the sixpences into the locked till, as he should have done, but gave change to the customer from the copper till. By this means, as the prosecution pointed out, the prisoner would have passed any marked money into the "change" rack. Precaution had, however, been taken to detect that, the whole of the money provided for change having been marked. After what the constable saw, the prisoner, on leaving the bar for what was called his "rest," was followed to his bed-room, and the detective asked him to produce any money he had about him. He handed out 5s. silver and 7d. bronze, and a marked 6d. was found among it. He said that he had put copper of his own into the till for the coin. That was his defence, and Mr. Bushby fully committed him for trial at the sessions.

**A PROMISING YOUTH.**—Alfred Fedarb, 18, with "no occupation," was charged with wilful damage, under the following circumstances.—Louisa Fedarb, a widow, living in Finnis-street, Hackney-road, said that the prisoner was her son. She had been ill three weeks, and only got up on Thursday, when she found the state of things very bad. At night she asked the prisoner to go out and get her something, but he returned after having some drink. He disputed with her niece as to some trivial matter, and then in a temper swept away vases, lustres, and other articles of the mantel-shelf, and cleared the shelves in a similar manner. Decenters, wine glasses and other things were broken, and the prisoner took up a stick and endeavored to break the mantel glass. A constable was sent for, and she gave her son into custody. To the constable she merely said, "I did smash them, and she knows the reason."—The prisoner said, when called on for his answer to the charge, "I was the worse for drink."—The mother said he was not.—Mr. Bushby ordered the prisoner to pay 10s. fine, and 4s. damage, or suffer six weeks' imprisonment.—The prisoner: I can pay it. I was in prison.—He was remanded in custody, but the mother shortly afterwards paid the fine and got his release.

**A PROMISING OLD AGE.**—Frederick Harland, 65, a pauper inmate of Shoreditch Workhouse, was charged with being drunk in the workhouse, breaking twelve basins and other articles, value 9s., the property of the guardians.—The prisoner was allowed out for a holiday on Friday, and returned drunk in the evening. Being put into the receiving ward he smashed up a large quantity of earthenware, consisting of plates, basins, &c.—Mr. Bushby sent him to goal for twenty-one days' hard labour.

## Westminster.

**THE DEATH OF A BOARD SCHOOL PUPIL.**—The father of a boy named Charles Frederick Williams, a pupil at a Chelsea board school, on whom an inquest was recently held at the Victoria Hospital for Children, when it was alleged by the father that the deceased, who died from inflammation of the brain, had been struck several times on the head by one of the assistant masters, applied to Mr. Partridge for advice. He asserted that the master referred to was the son of the coroner's clerk who empanelled the jury, the clerk could hardly be held to be free from the suspicion of bias, inasmuch as one member was a school manager, and the majority were connected with local societies with which the coroner's office was prominently associated. It was, he said, a most peculiarly constructed jury, and at the commencement of the proceedings he called the coroner's attention to its constitution. Dr. Diplock said he ought to have made objection before, but how could he do so?—Mr. Partridge: I cannot go into anything that occurred in the coroner's court. If there is any reason to believe that the child came to his death through being struck, and you lay an information, I will consider it. What was the verdict of the jury?—The Applicant: They exonerated the school teacher.—Mr. Partridge declined to listen to any further allegations.—The applicant repeated his assertion that the jury was not one which should have had the conduct of the investigation of his son's death, and he left, stating that he should not let the matter rest at its now stood.

## Lambeth.

**YOUTHFUL BETTING AND THE ROAD TO RUIN.**—A respectable-looking lad, between 17 and 18 years of age, described as a waiter, was charged on remand before Mr. Chance with having stolen five 25 Bank of England notes, belonging to Alfred James Buxton, a silver-chaser.—From the evidence given upon the first occasion, and upon the remand, it appeared that the prisoner for some three years had been engaged as a waiter at a coffee-house in Kennington-road.—The prosecutor, in May last, was staying at the coffee-house, and had at the time ten 25 notes and some gold in the side pocket of his overcoat, which he left hanging up in the kitchen. He went to Hampton Court, and then, remembering his having left the notes and gold, at once telegraphed to the manager of the coffee-house. The manager found that in the coat pocket but five bank notes remained. The prisoner, who was there, denied all knowledge of the notes. In the meantime Detective Jupe, of the L Division, had the matter placed in his hands and after making inquiries found that the prisoner had passed two of the stolen bank notes to a tradesman in Kennington after buying some groceries. The officer charged the prisoner with the robbery, but he at first denied the charge, but afterwards said the notes had been given to him by a man whose name he did not know to get changed. It was shown also that one of the stolen notes was found in a box at his lodging in Lorimore-street, Walworth.—In answer to Mr. Chance, the officer stated that the prisoner up to the affair had borne a very good character. He had no doubt latterly been led away to bet on horse racing, and one of the notes he had doubtless passed at Asot.—Mr. Chance said it was a sad thing that a young man throwing himself into the arms of the law in this way. It was nothing more than the road to ruin. He sentenced the prisoner to four months' hard labour.—The prisoner seemed to feel his position very acutely.

## Hammersmith.

**IT WAS THE BEER THAT DID IT.**—Henry Foskett was charged with embezzling the sum of 32s., belonging to Frederick Ross, a purveyor of pigeons, of Beveridge-road, North Kensington.—The prosecutor said the prisoner was in his service as a assistant, receiving 1s. 6d. a week, besides what he could earn, and his food. His duties were to take pigeons to the market, sell them, and return with the money. On the 15th of March he sent him with eight dozen of pigeons, at 4s. a dozen. He sold them, but he never returned, and absconded. He did not see him again until Friday night.—The prisoner asked the prosecutor if he did not promise to forgive him if he returned.—The prosecutor said once before he forgave him.—Mr. Montagu Williams said the prisoner was a very ungrateful fellow.—Detective Glenister said he found the prisoner detained at Willesden Station. He said he should not have done it if the prosecutor had not behaved badly to him.—The prosecutor was recalled, and said the prisoner was a good servant when sober. It was the beer that did it.—A former conviction of 21 days was proved against the prisoner.—Mr. Montagu Williams said he would not increase the punishment, and ordered him to be imprisoned for 21 days.

**A WEAK-MINDED YOUTH.**—George Taylor, 19, who resided with his parents at Clifton House, Mattock-lane, Ealing, was charged with stealing a horse trap and value £22, the property of Brackenbury-road, Hammersmith. There was a further charge of stealing a watch, the property of Mr. Walter Winslow, a gentleman residing at Ealing.—In the first case it appeared that on June 30th the prisoner went to the prosecutor and hired a trap for four hours, giving the name of Wilson. He went away with the trap, but did not return, and was next seen at Margate, where he endeavored to obtain a loan upon it from Mr. James W. Smith, a liberal tradesman. Suspensions were around, and, in consequence of a telegram, Sergeant Whitlock pro-

ceeded to Margate, where he found the prisoner detained.—In the second case, it appeared that Mr. Winslow met the prisoner at an hotel in Kilburn, and invited him to his house, as it was late, where he passed the night, and after he left the watch was missed.—The prisoner admitted to the magistrate that he took the watch, and said he had given information as to where it could be found.—Detective Turner said the watch was pledged with a pawnbroker in the Harrow-road for 43 10s.—The father of the prisoner appealed to the magistrate not to send his son to prison on account of his youth. He said he was weak-minded.—Mr. Winslow having joined in the appeal, Mr. Montagu Williams said he would give the prisoner a chance, and deal with the case under the First Offences Act. He accepted the father's recognisances in the sum of £20 for his son's appearance when called upon.

## Wandsworth.

**THE BIRD AND THE CAT.**—Among the applicants for advice was a young man who said a neighbour's cat had killed his bird and he wanted a summons against the cat. (Laughter.)—Mr. Flounden said he would not grant a summons against a cat. (Renewed laughter.)—Applicant caused much amusement by stating that he believed the cat took the bird to feed its kittens. He asked if the owner of the cat was not liable.—Mr. Flounden was sorry to hear that the applicant had lost his bird, but he was afraid that he could not give him any assistance.—The Applicant: Is the cat permitted to come on my premises? (Loud laughter.)—Mr. Flounden: I have no jurisdiction over cats.—The Applicant: Cas I kill it when it comes on my premises?—Mr. Flounden: I suppose you can if it has no owner.—The Applicant: Would I be liable?—Mr. Flounden: You had better kill it first and then see. (Laughter.)—The applicant thanked the magistrate and withdrew.

## Greenwich.

**A QUEER METHOD OF REVENGE.**—Sarah White, 46, of No. 2, Lee-terrace, Deptford, was charged with wilfully breaking three squares of glass, value £14, at the Woodman public-house, Deptford, Lower-road, the property of George Hoar, landlord.—Prosecutor said at ten minutes past one that morning, just after retiring to rest, he heard a noise and went downstairs. He found the prisoner outside, having broken three windows, and about to break more. She said she did it because she wanted to be looked up. A policeman was called, to whom she said, "I'm glad you've come. I was determined to break the lot. I've only done it to be looked up." She was sober at the time.—The prisoner said she went home and found her husband was not there. As his absence from home was of frequent occurrence, she went out and broke the windows of the public-house to have her revenge. She could not explain why, but her husband said she broke another person's windows, but said she supposed she was mad.—She was stated to have done precisely the same thing a month or two ago, and Mr. Marshall now sent her to prison for two months.

## Dalston.

**CHARGE OF STEALING TRICYCLES.**—James Moore, 27, describing himself as a labourer, of Whetstone, Haggerston, was charged with stealing a Humber tandem tricycle, value £20, the property of Mr. Frank Josephine Bentley, a shipbroker, of 184, Amherst-road, Hackney, and a similar machine, value £30, the property of Mr. Arthur John Nore, a clerk, of Brooke-road, Clapton.—From the evidence of the owners of the machines it appeared that they had been left in a stable adjoining a house in Dalston-lane, in which a Mr. Faleen had resided. About three weeks ago he engaged a contractor named Flood to remove his furniture. The prisoner was one of the men employed, and after the goods were all moved out the tricycles were missed. Inquiries were made by Sergeant Jenman, J Division, and on the 6th inst. the officer saw the prisoner at Haggerston. He then admitted that he had taken the machines from the stable, and said that he had done so because some boys were going to take them, and for safety's sake he removed them to the stables of a Mr. Meloy, in Wharf-road, London Fields. The officer found them there, and then charged the prisoner with stealing them.—Mr. Romaine, for the prisoner, said there was a perfect answer to the charge, and the prisoner was remanded on bail.

## Croydon.

**VIOLENT ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.**—Maurice Reilly, a labourer, living at Mitcham, was charged, on remand, with assaulting Police-constable M'Grath, 362 W, at Fair Green, Mitcham, on the 4th inst.—The officer stated that at a quarter to eleven on the night mentioned he was proceeding along Fair Green, when the prisoner came up to him and said, "Hallo, you white ass, when I was looking after a runaway horse." Witness told him that he did not wish to have any conversation with him, whereupon Reilly took off his coat and struck him on the face, remarking that he did not mind doing six months for a cur like him. He threw witness to the ground and struck him violently on the hip. A number of men gathered round him, and the prisoner ran away and hid in the front garden of a cottage. Witness followed him and tried to take him into custody, but the prisoner dragged him into a house, and there threw him down, and told some women who were in the place to keep him there. With that witness drew his truncheon and struck the prisoner with it, afterwards blowing his whistle. It was true that witness had spoken to him earlier in the evening, when he was preventing a man from attending to a horse which had run away and fallen down.—Other witnesses having been examined, the prisoner appealed to the bench for mercy, on account of his wife and family.—Sir Thomas Edridge said the police must be protected, and the prisoner would go to goal for one month with hard labour.

## Stratford.

**FOOLISH GIRLS.**—Ada Taylor, 23, and May Mayhew, 24, described as domestic servants, of good appearance, were placed in the dock charged with stealing a quantity of house linen and other articles, to the value of £3, from 9, Grove-road, Wanstead, the property of Mrs. Vine.—Warrant-officer Benham deposed that in consequence of missing a gold watch chain the prosecutrix obtained a search warrant, and he was instructed to search the girls' boxes. On his arriving at the house where the girls had for some time been employed, he saw the prisoner Mayhew, who was fully dressed and about to leave the house. In answer to questions, she said her boxes had been removed with Taylor's to an empty house in Nightingale-lane. The officer, Mayhew, and the prosecutrix then went to the house and found a number of bundles containing articles of wearing apparel, amongst others being some of Mrs. Vine's property. At this moment the prisoner Taylor was driven up to the house in a cab, and she seemed surprised at finding the officer there. The two girls were then accused of stealing the articles mentioned in the charge, when Mayhew said, "I'm very sorry, I did take some," and Taylor offered to pay £1 for the things.—Warrant-officer Benham added that in his opinion other parties were implicated, and Mrs. Vine said there might have been temptation from the outside. A week ago she found a man in the house.—For the defence it was pleaded that the girls had been the dupes of others.—The bench sentenced each prisoner to three months' hard labour, the chairman observing that there were no mitigating circumstances about the case.

## INQUESTS.

**SUICIDE IN EREX-WORTH.**—Dr. W. Wynn Westcott held an inquiry at the Islington Coroner's Court relative to the death of John Hall, aged 40, a wood hawker, lately living at 11, Fordham-grove, Essex-road.—Jane Hall, the widow, deposed that the deceased was of very intemperate habits. He had lately refused to support the prisoner Mayhew, who was fully dressed and about to leave the house. In answer to questions, she said her boxes had been removed with Taylor's to an empty house in Nightingale-lane. The officer, Mayhew, and the prosecutrix then went to the house and found a number of bundles containing articles of wearing apparel, amongst others being some of Mrs. Vine's property. At this moment the prisoner Taylor was driven up to the house in a cab, and she seemed surprised at finding the officer there. The two girls were then accused of stealing the articles mentioned in the charge, when Mayhew said, "I'm very sorry, I did take some," and Taylor offered to pay £1 for the things.—Warrant-officer Benham added that in his opinion other parties were implicated, and Mrs. Vine said there might have been temptation from the outside. A week ago she found a man in the house.—For the defence it was pleaded that the girls had been the dupes of others.—The bench sentenced each prisoner to three months' hard labour, the chairman observing that there were no mitigating circumstances about the case.

following day, she went into the union, as her children were starting. On the 3rd inst. she heard that he had hanged himself in a disused shed at 161, Essex-road.—William Stacy, a lad, spoke to finding the deceased suspended by a halter from a beam in a shed at midday on Tuesday. Dr. Buckle came and pronounced life extinct.—Thomas Hall, an upholsterer, stated that the deceased (his brother) had been "a disgrace to his family since a boy." Witness was not surprised to hear that he had committed suicide.—A verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

**FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.**—Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquest at St. Martin's Vestry Hall on the body of William Reideger, aged 35, a native of Frankfurt, Germany, lately residing at 57, Castle-street, Leicester-square.—The deceased, it appeared, gained a precarious livelihood by running errands for foreigners residing in the neighbourhood. On Tuesday afternoon the attention of the police was called to him in Castle-street, where he was found to be in an insensible condition. He was conveyed to the Charing Cross Hospital, where he was attended by the house physician, but he died soon after admission.—The medical evidence showed that deceased died from syncope, consequent on fatty degeneration of the heart and the excessive use of alcohol.—A gentleman who attended from the German consulate produced some papers, from which it would appear that deceased was well connected.—A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

**SHOCKING DISCOVERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.**—At the City Coroner's Court, Mr. Langham held an inquest on the body of a newly born male child, found under the seat of a second-class railway carriage at Cannon-street Station.—Police-constable 567, City Police, deposed that at midnight on Wednesday he was called to the South Eastern Railway Station at Cannon-street, and was shown a brown paper parcel which had been found under the seat of a second-class carriage of a Great Northern train. On being opened it was found to contain the body of a male child, much decomposed. It was enclosed in a piece of rag and a coarse apron, but there was nothing to lead to the discovery of the person who had placed the parcel under the seat.—Dr. Thorp, police surgeon, said the child had never had an independent existence. It had been born dead.—The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

**DEATH IN A TRAMCAR.**—At the Poplar Town Hall Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for South-east Middlesex, held an inquiry respecting the death of Hannah Aggas, the widow of a Customs House officer, residing at 30, Hill-street, Customs House.—From the evidence of the daughter of the deceased it appeared that on Wednesday the deceased was taken ill in Commercial-road, E., and with the witness got into a tramcar. The tramcar was taken worse, and the driver of the tramcar pulled up at Dr. Debenham's, surgeon, where some medicine was given. She was then taken to the Poplar Hospital, but upon arrival Mrs. Aggas was found to be dead.—Medical evidence showed that death was due to a diseased heart, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly, and also thanked Nelson, the conductor of the tramcar, for his promptitude in taking the deceased to the hospital.

## A SHAM CLEVERMAN—HEAVY SENTENCE.

At the Suffolk Assizes this week, the Rev. George Frederick Wilfrid Ellis was indicted before Baron Pollock for knowingly, wilfully, and falsely pretending to be in holy orders, and that he did solemnize matrimony according to the rites of the Church of England in the parish church of Wetheringsett, on the 26th of February last between two persons, he not then being in holy orders. He was further charged with forging and uttering the name of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford to a certificate of tonsure.—Mr. Malden, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that in the autumn of 1883 the prisoner obtained a license to the curacy of Wetheringsett, and subsequently applied to the Bishop of Norwich for institution to the same parish, the value of which is £200 per annum. In applying to the bishop, the prisoner described himself as a convert from Rome, and said he had been admitted to the Church of England by the present Archbishop of Canterbury. He further stated that he was of evangelical views, and that he desired to labour in the Church of England to win souls to Christ. He forwarded to the bishop orders purporting to have been granted to him by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, which the learned counsel explained were recognised by the Bishops of the Church of England. The prisoner was on these representations instituted to the rectory, and performed all the services of the Church, including marriages, christenings, and burials. At the end of last year suspicion was aroused as to the prisoner, and an investigation led to the discovery that the name and seal of the Bishop of Salford had been forged, the imitation being very clever and calculated to deceive the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Formal evidence having been given as to the performance of marriages by the prisoner, the Bishop of Norwich was questioned as to the communications he had received from the prisoner. In cross-examination he said that he certainly would not institute a person in his diocese without perusing the letter of ordination.—Canon Gadd, secretary to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, proved that the letters of ordination, with the name of the bishop and seal, were sent to the prisoner, who was a forger. The prisoner had been ordained in the Roman Catholic Church.—In cross-examination, the witness said there was some public comment when the announcement was made that the prisoner had left the church of Rome and joined the Church of England.—The Bishop of Salford stated that he believed he had seen the prisoner when he (the prisoner) was an usher in a school at Salford. He never ordained the prisoner. This closed the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Gye, who defended, complained that he had to address the jury without the whole of the facts being before them. He commented upon the absence from the witness-box of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the principal witness in this affair, and could have told the jury what he had done, and the part he had taken with the prisoner in this transaction. He contended that the prisoner used the documents without knowing them to be forgeries.—The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

## CHARGES OF PRIZE FIGHTING.

Edward Bishop, of Collierston-road, East Greenwich, and Thomas Noble, engineer, 111, Friendly-street, Deptford, were charged, on remand, at Woolwich Police Court with being engaged as principals in a prize fight at Shooter's Hill and Thomas Thompson, baker, 7, William-street, Rotherhithe, was also charged with aiding and abetting. Mr. Holmes Moss defended Noble and Thompson.—Inspector Budge deposed that in inquiries he had made he was led to believe that it was not a prize fight, but a dispute over some money, and which Bishop and Noble agreed to fight out.—Mr. Marshall said the Treasury had investigated the case, and seemed to have come to the same conclusion.—The magistrate discharged Thompson, and bound the others over to keep the peace. Had it been a prize fight he should have committed them for trial.—Mr. Moss said that he was instructed that the fight arose out of a squabble which occurred at Greenwich, Bishop and Noble agreeing to "fight it out."—James King, 25, described as a marine fireman, of Victoria-terrace, Victoria Dock-road, was charged on a warrant at Stratford Petty Sessions with being concerned with Ephraim Beddall (now under remand) as a principal in the alleged prize fight at Holme-road, East Ham, on Sunday, the 1st inst.—Constable Parker, 39 K Reserve, gave evidence as to the arrest; and Edward William Barnes, a lad of 13, was then called, and gave testimony similar to that given against Beddall, after which the prisoner was remanded to be brought up with Beddall. He was allowed out on his own recognisances in £10.



## THE THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

After the final performance of "The Amber Heart" and "Robert Macaire" on Saturday Mr. Irving brought his season to a close with a speech in which for himself, Miss Terry, and the Lyceum company generally, he expressed their grateful acknowledgments for the continued favour accorded them by a generous public. In grateful terms the master of the Lyceum proceeded to bespeak a welcome for Madame Bernhardt, on her re-appearance in London at his theatre on Monday in her latest impersonation, "La Tosca," and also for the American actor, Mr. Mansfield, who, after the great French tragedienne's brief sojourn, will make her English debut in a dramatization by Mr. Stevenson, "The Wild Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The Lyceum company, with Miss Marion Terry in place of her sister Ellen, who goes for a holiday rest to Rome—is, as Mr. Irving told his eager listeners, to visit in turn on a tour extending up to Christmas, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, with other capitals. On the return of the Lyceum company to their own home at Christmas, "Macbeth" will be revived, with Miss Ellen Terry, renovated by rest, seen for the first time in the part of the guilty queen; and yet another interesting novelty to be heard in the new incidental music composed for the Celtic tragedy by Sir Arthur Sullivan. With a grimly humorous reference to the audience on his return to town, Mr. Irving, amid a storm of applause, bowed farewell for a time to his enthusiastic friends and admirers.

Exeunt Mr. Irving and his company on Saturday and enter Madame Bernhardt upon the same stage on Monday, with Sardon's latest production "La Tosca." Fewest words are best in commenting upon the horrors of this gruesome play, which presents a young and beautiful heroine bartering her body to the man she loathes as the price of the flight of her treacherous tyrant as he lusts while she listens to the shrieks of her lover under the repulsive incidents of this forbidding drama. That it furnishes Madame Bernhardt with opportunities for the fullest display of the varied phases of vehement passion, of which she is the greatest living mistress cannot be denied; but the spectator, moved by contending emotions of admiration and disgust, cannot but deplore that such magnificent histrionic powers as those of the great French actress, should be exploited by means of so morbid and repulsive a vehicle. Nothing but the exacting claims of the actress could render such a play as "La Tosca" tolerable. As it is, people will flock to see it for the sake of its chief exponent.

## TOOLE'S.

"Turning to mirth all things of earth, as only John Toole can," the ever genial comedian on Saturday, after an exhilarating performance of "The Don," took the crowded audience assembled to give and take a temporary farewell into his confidence, telling them that he was off for a holiday on Monday to the Channel Islands, and that over, how he meant to play "The Don," not only at each of the sister universities, but elsewhere on a tour through the United Kingdom with a lively humorous reference to a recent turf trial for libel. Mr. Toole declared his intention to get into the "pigskin" and "as he had often done before," ride Success. At the end of a running race of jocosities rendered amusing by the comicality of the speaker, the merriest of our stage drolls, shaking hands with the portrait of one he claimed as his dearest friend—himself, took leave of those in the next rank of friendship facing him in his audience, until his return for the late winter season at Christmas.

"The Paper Chase," produced lately at a Strand matinee, when a notice of the performance was given in our columns, took the place of "The Don" at Toole's on Monday evening, and again excited the hilarity of the audience. As the confused old gentleman, setting everybody by the ears through the ludicrous consequences of his lapses of memory, Mr. L. Brough was as broadly funny as ever. The humour of the piece is, of course, that of farce as distinguished from comedy, but the extravagances of plot and character it displayed are at least consistent with themselves and each other. The excellent cast otherwise included Mr. Garden, a new comer at this theatre, Mr. E. D. Ward, who was deservedly welcomed on his return to his old quarters, Miss Phillips, and Miss Margaret Brough, a young lady who will promise as a debutante. "The Paper Chase" will, no doubt, serve to fill the little playhouse in King William-street during the month of its occupancy by Mr. Brough.

## SURREY.

Mr. F. A. Scudamore's play, "A Life Worth Living," produced for the first time in London at the Surrey Theatre on Monday night, is well described as a sensational drama. It is a new sensation to find a steam roller brought on to the stage and shunted into the front garden of a gentleman's house, while its manipulators go off to play skittles. It is a still more novel idea to find a woman who has fallen in a swoon on the garden path. It is a curious conception for an author to create a dead part for an actress to enact the character of a forsaken wife in one scene and a woman like a clown in another. It is to Miss Lytton's credit that she does her clowning with the piece, with a vivacity that does not infringe on propriety so far as disarrangement of dress is concerned. It also looks like poking fun at an audience to ask them to believe that an itinerant silver king, travelling in a caravan should plant a trunk of sovereigns on a country road, in order to trap thieves, or that the latter, having succeeded in picking up the trunk, should shut down again the lid of the box, as in stocks with their wrists secured in the top of the lid, thereby allowing the male thief to be well coddled by the male pantaloons, and the female thief to be coddled by the female clown. But all this really takes place in the so-called drama under notice, in addition to the quartette alluded to, being occasionally chased across the stage by a pantomimic policeman. But the numerous audience that assembled on Monday night seemed thoroughly to enjoy Mr. Scudamore's latest production, no doubt on the principle that life is certainly no game, and that it is therefore pleasant to witness a serious drama, and is treated instead to a rollicking and comic performance. The play is well staged, and Misses Lytton, Cassell, Williams, Bayne, Messrs. Hallett, Lingham, Hall, Wilson, and Scudamore acted their respective parts, such as they are, creditably.

Miss Annie Hughes is too refined an actress to waste her abilities for the expression of piquant humour and delicate sentiment upon the conventionalities of melodrama. It is therefore pleasant to hear that the services of this interesting young actress have been secured for the new Court Theatre, where she will be included in the cast of the English version of "Les Surprises de Divorce," with which Mr. John Wood inaugurates her management in September. Whenever "La Tosca" is in the British dress, the character of the heroine will be impersonated by Mrs. Bernhardt, the English actress of all others best qualified to interpret this, the most painfully difficult of Sardon's heroines.—The American debutante, Mrs. Brown Potter, was lately helping Madame Bernhardt to learn English, and reciprocally improving her own French accent under the tuition of the great actress. So runs the rumour in Paris, where it is further said that next year a London, and afterwards in New York, the

famous Sarah is to play Romeo to the Juliet of the ambitious aspirant. This report, which seems scarcely credible, must be taken with a big query at its tail.—Mr. E. L. Stevenson is dramatizing one of his stories for Miss Calhoun. The rumour is again denied upon authority that "Dorothy" is to be reserved for the Lyceum Theatre. This perennial opera will be continued at the Prince of Wales's to the end of its run, of which no sign is apparent after 700 representations.—At Mr. D'Alborton's matinee, to be given at the Avenue on Monday afternoon, there will be, in addition to a tempting selection of dramatic and vocal entertainments, a military assault of arms by picked men of a well-known Volunteer corps.—This week sees the last of Mr. Wilson Barrett and "Ben My Chree" at the Princess's, where on Monday evening Miss Hawththorne revives "The Shadows of a Great City," with Mr. Harry Nicholls resuming his original character, "The Still Alarm," with its sensational horsing and departure of the fire engine is to follow on the 30th inst.—The ludicrous failure of "A Lesson to Landlords," the rustic absurdity produced at the Strand on Tuesday afternoon, should be a lesson to managers not to depopularise their theatres by such crude presentations.—The Royalty with "The Scarlet Letter," and the Olympic with "The Pointman," have both closed their doors.—The only novelty of next week will be the production of "The Union Jack" at the Adelphi on Thursday.—Mr. Augustus Harris has presented his rare collection of old play bills to the British Museum. An interior dividend on the London Pavilion shares for the past six months, equal to 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared.—The building of the new theatre in West-street, Brighton, will be commenced in October next.—The annual music hall sports take place on Monday at Stamford Bridge grounds.—During the month of June twenty-four new plays were produced in London and eleven in the provinces, against eleven produced in Paris during the same period.

**PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES.** Judging from the crowded appearance of the Paragon on Monday evening last, the East-enders are fully aware of the exceptional and magnificent entertainment provided by Mr. Thiodon. Musical hall habitués are familiar with Mr. Charles Godfrey's stirring military sketch, "On Guard," which has been re-constructed and placed upon the stage with the completeness characteristic of the Paragon. This sketch was enthusiastically received by the audience, who loudly applauded Mr. Godfrey in the opening scene, and sympathized with the former old warrior in the rôle of the hero. Miss Cora Cardigan contributes solos on the piccolo, and the Sisters Grosvenor prove themselves excellent comedians. Mr. Carl Hertz performed his astonishing bird-cage specialty, and also several good card tricks. The Paragon stage is well adapted for the class of business tendered by the Leopold Brothers, who create merriment by their antics in a clever pantomimic essay. Messrs. Somers and Boshell give an entertaining musical sketch, while Messrs. Sweeney and Ryland make a decided hit with an impromptu parody of "On Guard." As acrobats, the Jackleys are well to the front. The serio-comic and pantomimic variety of the Paragon is well served, as are also the duets of the Sisters Milton. Other interesting essays are also contributed by Miss Minnie Cunningham, Mr. F. Cairns, the Three Carnos, O'Brien and Redding.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL.** The entertainment given at the Agricultural Hall by M. D'Arcy with his "Pantoches Français" is a very clever and amusing one, especially for young people. The manner in which the marionettes are manipulated is wonderful. In three scenes, "The House of the Future," "The House of the Past," and "The House of the Present," the characters in an ebony miniature scene are also deftly and humorously worked. But the most clever and enjoyable portion of the entertainment is the pantomimic version of "Blue Beard." Some of our clowns and pantomimists could get hints for their next Uletide essays from M. D'Arcy's marionettes.

The Alhambra employe's athletic sports at Harrow-on-the-Hill last Monday, proved a great success, a fact in great measure due to the able management of Mr. Charles Morton, who also officiated as judge with equal ability. Thirteen prizes were won by the competitors, and the day was made owing to the company having to return to town in time for their business duties. A varied programme, including races for ladies, was given on Tuesday, and Miss Alice Smith, the Misses Thurgate exhibited capital form in the 50 yards potato race, Miss Lizzie beating her sister by a short distance, with Miss Dilke a good third. Miss Hildaford won the 100 yards race, and Miss Alice Smith the 150 yards race. The 100 yards race was won by Miss Alice Smith, the 150 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 200 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 250 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 300 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 350 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 400 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 450 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 500 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 550 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 600 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 650 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 700 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 750 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 800 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 850 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 900 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 950 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 1000 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 1050 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 1100 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 1150 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 1200 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 1250 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 1300 yards race by Miss Alice Smith, the 1350 yards race by Miss Dilke, the 1400 yards race by 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With BLUE SIGNATURES.

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It is particularly requested that all communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the **MANAGEE** not to the **EDITOR**. Loss of time

**The People.**  
OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF HUMANITY  
GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE  
WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY.  
ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE  
PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED  
"THE PEOPLE."—Vicar of Wakefield, ch. 12.

**STATE COLONISATION.**

Every year adds no less than three hundred and fifty thousand persons to the already teeming population of these islands.

men multiply at this prodigious rate. But the population does not increase either in actual numbers or in capacity to provide a subsistence for her sons. What, then, is to become of our surplus population is the oft-repeated cry of the despairing philanthropist.

ing out of the enormous Board School  
ings, which, vast as they are, will soon  
small to contain the rising genera  
"Colonisation" is the most obvious an  
answer to the question; and colonisation  
already done much to relieve pro

more. But colonisation has hitherto been a matter of individual enterprise or, at most, undirected by the State. Now, however, the time has come seriously to ask whether the State ought not to take the matter into its own hands.

The Parliamentary Colonisation Committee, which sent a deputation to Lord SALISBURY on Wednesday, exists for the purpose of promoting State colonisation, and has gone on as to formulate a scheme, which was submitted to the PRIME MINISTER by the deputation.

sary for us to enter now. It will be enough to do that when the Government draws their attention seriously to the matter, so that they will inevitably have to do what they had better be done as soon as possible, since delay only aggravates the evil.

"extreme importance of the object," and to put before the deputation the difficulties attendant upon any scheme of State action for this country. In the first place it is wanted, and plenty of it. Now it

perial Treasury never—or very seldom—advances money upon any but the most absolute security; while the advances offered by the colonist for repayment of advances cannot possibly be regarded as absolute. Secondly, there is the objection that the Government of India is not in a position to advance the money.

These objections can, however, be mounted. It is not for us to dictate a financial scheme to the Treasury, but a scheme

have to be found, however much it may depend from the traditions of our State finances. The difficulty will cease to exist as soon as the Ministers show that they really mean business. The other difficulty is more serious. It is true that the colonials dislike the introduction of cheap labour, which necessarily lowers the standard of living.

fortunately, there are the Crown colonies there is the eastern division of Canada there are vast tracts in Western Australia of which is suitable to European settlement. In short, there are thousands upon thousands of square miles waiting for the settlement of the white man.

settler if only he had the means to himself of the chance, instead of living of perpetual and ever-increasing struggle at home. We demand, therefore, the abolition of the congestion of our social system by means of a well-con-

demand it upon one condition. There is no indispensable condition, without which the scheme of the kind would be not only not positively injurious to the interests of the working-men of England. That condition is, that, alongside with the State colonisation

of foreign paupers into British ports. in the name of common sense and patriotism would be the use of sending Englishmen of England only to make room for other Englishmen, but for unsavoury crowd of foreign paupers.



migrants who ruin the labour market, burden the rates, and facilitate the spread of infectious diseases by their filthy personal habits? As the low-class Chinese are to the Australians, so are the low-class refuse of the European continent to us. We are literally overwhelmed by them as it is; and to take any steps towards relieving the pressure of over-population without damming the flood of foreign immigration would be idiotic, not to say suicidal. Why, after all, should we be more tender-hearted to foreign paupers than other countries? Why should our country be made the dustbin of Europe into which the rubbish of all countries may be shot with impunity? State colonisation, by all means; but with it State restriction—and rigorous restriction—of undesirable foreign immigration.

The trial and acquittal of Police-constable Russell at the Old Bailey on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury will give the public a useful lesson in the art of reserving judgment until facts are fully known, and not jumping to hasty conclusions. It will be remembered that Constable Russell was accused of committing perjury in the case of a man named Baker and his wife, who were charged at Wandsworth with being drunk and disorderly last Easter time. The case looked very black against the constable, and Mr. Montagu Williams, who ought to know what he is about in such affairs as this, expressed himself thoroughly dissatisfied, not only with the conduct of Russell, but also with that of all the constables connected with the case. Russell was prosecuted by the Treasury, and was tried last session, when the jury could not agree upon a verdict. At the second trial, which ended last Tuesday, he was triumphantly acquitted, the Recorder declaring that he left the court without reproach. Furthermore, the Recorder commented on the evidence of the prosecution just as severely as Mr. Williams had done upon that of the police. Sensible people will be more than ever convinced of the supreme necessity of patience when tempted to jump to hasty conclusions in cases of charges against the police.

The Rotherham Board of Guardians have carried, nem. con., a motion that a reward of £2 shall be offered for the apprehension of men who have deserted their wives and families, and also for the arrest of women similarly guilty. This is said to be the average reward offered by several unions in these cases. The gentleman who proposed the motion insisted strongly on the necessity of such a course, and stated that there were in the Rotherham Workhouse at that time seventeen women who had been deserted with an average of forty-one children. Unfortunately, this state of things is only too common all over the country, a melancholy fact of which we ourselves have abundant evidence. The dastardly crime of desertion is growing in frequency, and it is high time that special measures were adopted by Government as well as by guardians of the poor to bring the offenders to book. A wife-deserter who chooses to shave his beard and leave the neighbourhood where he is known is safe from detection and punishment under the present system. A substantial reward for the apprehension of cowards of this class would, no doubt, have the salutary effect of materially diminishing the number of helpless women and children at present chargeable upon rate-payers of the country.

#### ROBBING A MOTHER.

Two boys, named Ernest Arthur Tucker and Stuart Berner, and Lizzie Berner, the mother of the latter, were charged, before Mr. Plowden, at Wandsworth Police Court, with stealing and receiving about £65, belonging to Harriet Tucker, a married woman, living in Ringford-road, Wandsworth. The prosecutrix said the prisoner Ernest was her son. On Monday afternoon she missed the money from a cash-box, which had been forced open, and which she left in her bedroom. She went in search of Ernest, but could not find him. Ernest Tucker, the daughter of the prosecutrix, alleged to have seen Ernest leave her mother's bedroom by the window. The other boy kept watch, and both walked away together. Detective-sergeant Rowan said that in consequence of information he went to the residence of the female prisoner in Herndon-road, and inquired for Ernest. Stuart Berner told the witness that Tucker was not there, and closed the door in his face. He, however, regained admission, and saw the woman, who made an attempt to eject him from the house. Ernest Tucker came from the back of the witness accused him of the robbery. Tucker took him to a bedroom and gave him a purse containing some silver. He then went to the front garden and handed him another purse, which contained £10 in gold and 2s. 9d. in silver. Witness said that was not all. Tucker then said that he gave some of the money to the boy Berner, and bought a bottle of brandy and four bottles of soda water. The woman stated that she did not know that Ernest Tucker was in the house. Sergeant Rowan proved to finding a bottle of brandy in the woman's bedroom. He received a purse containing a small amount of money from the prisoner Stuart. Mr. Plowden remanded the prisoners for inquiry.

#### A BRUTAL FATHER.

Before the Birmingham magistrates Henry Bassett, a shoemaker, living in a court in Moseley-street, was charged with throwing his son, Harry Bassett, through a bedroom window, and causing him grievous bodily harm. The prisoner went home drunk on the night of the 8th inst., and after assaulting the furniture in the lower rooms, proceeded upstairs, where he encountered the boy Harry, who was hiding to escape his father's violence. According to the boy's statement, the prisoner lifted him up, and deliberately threw him through the window, which was left from the ground. In the fall the boy sustained a severe compound fracture of one of his legs, and is now an inpatient at the Queen's Hospital. The father was remanded.

#### MURDER BY A LADY.

The trial of Miss Bellina Prior, daughter of the late Colonel Prior, on the charge of having, in the kitchen of her mother's house, at Vicar's Hill, Armagh, on the 27th of March, murdered a girl 3 years of age by drowning her in the kitchen boiler, took place at Armagh on Wednesday. Owing to the position of the prisoner, and the peculiarity of the case, great interest was taken in the proceedings, and the court was crowded. The prisoner has been in a lunatic asylum since the commission of the crime. A large number of witnesses were examined, among them being three doctors. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the prisoner was insane when she committed the act. She was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

The body of Lord Robert Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminster, who died in Constantinople while travelling with his tutor, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, on board the steamer Britannia, and was conveyed to Chester.

#### AFFAIRS OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Committee of Investigation Appointed.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London School Board on Thursday, the Rev. J. R. Digby, president, a question of privilege was raised by Mr. Gover. He said that on the 4th inst., a recreation ground was opened at Penge in connection with which the Lewisham Board of Works gave a dinner, at which Mr. Helby and other members of the London School Board were present. The health of the Metropolitan Board of Works was proposed—(laughter)—and in response three members of the Metropolitan Board spoke, and referred to the charges made against their board. Mr. Helby, who followed, stated that other public bodies—the London School Board and the Asylums Board—ought to take warning by the example of the Metropolitan Board of Works. (Hear, hear.) In proper view of the health of the Lewisham Board, Mr. Gover referred to the matter, and said that so far as he was concerned he should certainly have no objection to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the proceedings of the London School Board. Mr. Helby then proposed the last toast and made a direct attack upon him (Mr. Gover) by referring to what he had said about the School Board, and by stating that things on the board were as bad or worse than at the Metropolitan Board of Works. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He did not know it was a laughing matter, for Mr. Helby had openly implied that the school board did not conduct its affairs honestly. Mr. Helby should be called upon to substantiate that statement. In answer to the chairman, Mr. Gover said that the precise statement of privilege was that he, as a member of the board and that body at large, were charged with want of honesty in conducting the affairs of the board. (Laughter.) The Chairman said that it was extremely inconvenient for members, on the eve of a contested election, being at liberty to make statements on a question of privilege, which could only be said to apply to themselves. Mr. Gover, after some discussion, obtained precedence to ask certain questions of Mr. Helby in reference to what took place at the dinner. He asked Mr. Helby, among other things, whether he was aware of any charge or fact of corruption in relation to the affairs of the board affecting any member. Mr. Helby did not recognise Mr. Gover's right to administer interrogatories, but when the proper time came he would be prepared to adopt such a course as the circumstances required. Mr. Gover having obtained precedence, then moved:—That a special committee be appointed to investigate any allegations of corruption affecting any member or officer of the board, and to report. Mr. Helby seconded the motion, and, after some discussion, division was demanded, when the motion was carried by 21 votes to 10.

#### HE WASN'T BOUND TO KEEP HER.

William Jeffrey, an elderly man, who was described as a clerk out of employment, was examined at Wandsworth Police Court on the charge of causing the death of a woman named Mary Sandford, with whom he cohabited, at 9, Alfred-street, Battersea Park-road, by not providing her with proper nourishment. Mr. Sims now appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. John Haynes for the accused. Inspector Jarvis watched the case on behalf of the police. The facts have already been published. The prisoner cohabited with the woman, who was found on the 11th of June dead in her room, which was destitute of the necessities of life. She was literally alive with vermin, in an emaciated condition, and covered with bad sores. The actual cause of death was congestion of the lungs, but it was generated, according to the statement of Dr. Kempter, through want, neglect, and proper care. Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Haynes took a technical objection—that the prisoner was not bound to support the deceased, she not being his wife. Mr. Plowden agreed that the deceased could have left the prisoner at any moment, and he could hear, and he was not in any way bound by law either to keep or feed her.—The prisoner was therefore discharged.

#### "THE MYSTERY OF A HANSON CAB."

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Edmund Raymond Fulton (carrying on business as Fulton and Company) v. Joseph Eliash came on for hearing. Mr. Bassett Hopkins appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ralph Griffin for the defendant.—This was an action for breach of contract, in which damages were claimed, and in which judgment had been allowed to go by default in the High Court. The plaintiff is an advertisement contractor, carrying on business at No. 50, Friar-church-square; and the defendant is a cab proprietor of Blue Yard, Duncan-street, Islington. From the opening statement of counsel it appeared that on the 23rd of February, 1888, an agreement was entered into by the defendant to let the plaintiff twenty cabs for the purpose of affixing advertisements on the dummies. Mr. Hopkins said of late years various means had been taken advantage of for the purposes of advertising, but it struck the plaintiff some years ago that hansom cabs had not been exploited. He entered into negotiations with the defendant, and the outcome was the agreement in respect of the alleged breach of which the action was brought. About the time the play was being performed at the Princess's Theatre, entitled "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," and plaintiff hired the cabs for the purpose of advertising the play, having made arrangements with the management of the theatre for the purpose. It appeared, however, that after the plates had been affixed, the cab-drivers objected, counsel said he supposed because they were not sufficiently aristocratic. (Laughter.) Accordingly they adopted various devices to hide them, hanging their coats over them, &c. (A laugh.) Defendant had also the privilege of having his cabs allowed into Ludgate Hill Station, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Company also took exception to the advertisement, the public would not ride in the cabs, and the result was that defendant told the plaintiff he could not continue the advertisement. Plaintiff claimed £131 damages. He had agreed to pay defendant 6d. a week per cab, and the theatre had agreed to pay him 2s. a week, but being dissatisfied refused to pay anything. £223 had been paid into court.—Ultimately, the jury found a verdict for £230, including the amount paid into court.

#### RELEASE AND RE-ARREST OF MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN, M.P.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Messrs. O'Brien and Mr. Thomas Byrne, town commissioners, Ballinasloe, were released on Wednesday morning from Tullamore Prison on the expiration of the sentence of three months' imprisonment for speeches at Four Roads, Roscommon. Mr. O'Brien was immediately re-arrested, and transferred under an escort to Kilkenny Gaol, to undergo a second sentence of three months for a speech at Gorebridge.

#### A FATAL FALL.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an inquest was held by Mr. Langham on the body of William Woodbury, aged 58, blacksmith, lately living in Clerkenwell Close, who died from a fractured skull, caused by falling downstairs. It was stated that about a couple of years ago the deceased was arrested on suspicion of being a Fenian, but was subsequently discharged, as there was no evidence against him. Since then he had been given to drink. On the 30th ult. he was in the Three Kings public-house, Clerkenwell Close. He went upstairs into the coffee-room, and returning went upstairs into the bar, fell down the whole of the flight of stairs. He was insensible when picked up, and in that condition was taken to the hospital, where he died last Monday from fracture of the skull. He was drunk when admitted into the hospital.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

#### A CONSTABLE JUSTIFIED.

Perjury on the Other Side.

At the Central Criminal Court this week, George Russell, constable 305 W. of the Metropolitan Police force, pleaded not guilty to a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed at the Wandsworth Police Court on April 2nd last. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Lawless appeared for the defence.—The case was tried at the court last session, when the jury were unable to agree. The story given by the witnesses for the prosecution was to the effect that, on the night of Saturday, March 31st, a young woman named Hannah Williams, while in the Battersea Park-road, accidentally ran against the constable, who was in uniform. She said that she gave him a shock with his open hand. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, her uncle and aunt, were close by. Baker asked him what he meant by striking the young woman, and after two or three words Russell and another constable arrested Baker on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Mrs. Baker and Hannah followed to the police-station. The constable then alleged that Mrs. Baker attempted to rescue her husband, and she was "run in" too, charged also with being drunk. Baker received severe injuries on the head, and he affirmed that they were inflicted by a constable named Hester while he was in the cell. Both Baker and Hester swore that they were not drunk, and they were corroborated by witnesses. When they were at the police court Mr. Montagu Williams, made some severe remarks about the evidence given by the police inspector and three constables, and said he did not believe them. Hence the prosecution.—Mr. Geoghegan's defence was a general denial of the statements made, and he cross-examined the witnesses at great length to show discrepancies in their evidence.—William Hester, the police-constable who was alleged to have assaulted the woman Baker as he was being taken into the police station, was examined, and swore in the most positive manner that no such assault was committed by him; he could not have had any motive for assaulting Baker, as he had never seen him before. He also stated that for five years he had worn a silver ring on his left hand, and this ring had no stone in it. The witness also stated that in his opinion Baker and his wife were both drunk when they were brought to the police-station. Another police-constable corroborated Hester as to no assault having been committed by him. He also stated that Mrs. Baker called the constable a scoundrel, and very offensive manner that she would swing for the constable. The witness likewise stated that Baker and his wife were drunk when they were brought to the station.—Inspector Spencer, who took the charge at the station, positively contradicted Baker and his wife as to what occurred when the charge was taken. Mrs. Baker was charged with being drunk and making use of bad language, and called the police "monkey-faced bastards" and other opprobrious names. She was advised to go away, when her husband interfered and was very violent, and she was obliged to take him into custody, when his wife attempted to rescue him.—This witness, it appeared, had been twenty-three years in the police force, and had risen from the position of a constable to his present rank. After some other witnesses had been examined, Mr. Lucas, the superintendent of the division, was called and stated that the defendant bore a good character, and no complaint had ever been made against him, or any of the other constables who had been examined.—This concluded the case for the defendant, and Mr. Geoghegan replied.—The jury, after a short deliberation, found the defendant not guilty.

#### What is to be Done for Him?

Mr. Howard Vincent will on Tuesday next ask the Home Secretary if his attention has been called to the case of Police-constable George Russell, of the W Division, Metropolitan Police, who has twice stood his trial for alleged perjury, the jury in the first case failing to agree, and in the second acquitting the full costs incurred by the constable, in defending himself against a charge, declared by the learned recorder "to have been supported by more falsehoods than he had ever heard told about the same thing in all his experience of thirty years," will be repaid, and the Director of Public Prosecutions instructed to consider the institution of proceedings against the false witnesses.

#### FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon a fatal boating accident occurred at Inglemere, near the Lake District. Mr. M. Thompson, Miss E. Thompson, and two other lady visitors were sailing in Mr. Thompson's open boat, when encountering a sudden gust of wind, the boat filled and sank. Mr. Thompson was towing his punt, but it being hauled close up sank also. There were two lifebuoys on board, but they were tied fast. The ladies were rescued by boats cruising about, while others were hastily manned and put off from the shore. Though they rowed about the spot some time, Mr. Thompson's body was not recovered.

#### A TERRIBLE SCENE.

A shocking case of suicide has occurred at the infirmary at Peterborough. A man named Shacklock jumped out of bed and cut his throat with a razor in the presence of a number of other patients. They were so terrified that they were unable to call for assistance for some time, but at last one of them managed to crawl along the floor and pull the nurses' bell.

#### STARTLING DISCOVERY IN VIENNA.

An engine-driver in Vienna, having been arrested for robbery, his house was searched by the police. They found stored away under the roof of his premises a quantity of dynamite cartridges and fuses. They discovered also a quantity of prussic acid and other poisons, and a number of anarchist papers.

#### FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS.

On Thursday afternoon a fatal affray occurred in the East-end between two brothers, named Talbot. The elder brother, aged 21, threatened to strike the younger, who challenged him to do it. Blows were exchanged, and the younger brother, drawing a knife, stabbed the other, who died on being conveyed to the London Hospital. The younger Talbot, aged 16, afterwards gave himself up to the police.

#### BITING A POLICEMAN'S EAR OFF.

Felix Scott, a powerful negro, was on Thursday remanded by the Liverpool magistrates, on the charge of biting off the ear of a policeman named Beattie, who was trying to arrest him, a month ago. Beattie had been in the hospital since, and Scott disappeared, but on Wednesday night he was arrested at a boxing competition in Liverpool where he had just won the 1st. championship belt of England and Scotland. The detective stepped into the ring and arrested him, Scott going quietly to the police-station.

#### EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AT BARNET.

On going to business on Thursday morning George Dixon, an assistant in the employ of Mr. Salmon, oil merchant, of Barnet, found his employer drowned in a large water tank at the rear of the premises, his feet protruding from the tank. The police were summoned, and what appeared at first like an accident turned out to be a case of determined suicide, for on his removal it was found that he had tied a heavy weight round his neck.

At an inquest held on Thursday at North Perrott, near Crewkerne, on the body of a young farmer named Kendall, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. It was stated that he had been disappointed in love. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

#### O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S COMMANDS.

The Kerry Man "Cannot Tell."

At the Maryborough Assizes, the trial of John Leane for a moonlight outrage in county Kerry, when a house of Jas. Borden was attacked, has occupied considerable attention. A threatening letter was left at the house on the occasion of the outrage, and it was alleged that this was written by the father of the prisoner. The father's brother was called to prove this, but the judge rejected the evidence. The father's brother, however, said they were not on good terms, and had a dispute about a farm, during which his brother told him that he would get a bullet put through him, and witness's son was shot at last November.—Denis Leane, the prisoner for the defence. This conversation occurred between him and the counsel for the Crown. How often were you in America?—Witness: I should say three or four times, possibly six times. I went there first in 1862, and last, when I was evicted two years ago. I had a place in a factory in America at £20 a month.—Did you bring anything back with you on any of these trips?—I helped the family on.—Yes, you brought some coin with you; but what else?—Only my wife. I saw Kerry men and others on the other side.—Did you see O'Donovan Rossa there?—Yes. I did not see O'Donovan Rossa several times in New York and spoke to him. Generally a good many people do that. I spoke to him only on my last two visits.—And did he give you any commands?—Witness: In reference to business.—What sort of business do you think?—Witness: I cannot tell. What you may believe yourself.—On your oath what do you believe I am hinting at in "the commands"?—Witness: I cannot tell what you are hinting at.—What is your belief, sir? I really do not know what you mean.—Mr. Justice Johnson: What do you ask you about commands arising out of the recent Saturday afternoon assemblages in Trafalgar-square.—The first case taken was a charge against John James Norman, electrician, for assaulting Police-constable Samuel Howard, 17 A.R. Mr. Poland, instructed by Sir A. Stevenson, prosecuted; Mr. E. D. Lewis appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Poland proceeded to examine Constable Howard, who deposed that on Saturday, the 30th June, there was a crowd on the terrace in Trafalgar-square obstructing the pavement from the parapet to the roadway. He, with other constables in uniform, asked the people to pass along. They moved for some distance, and then returned. Amongst those present was the defendant Norman, who struck the witness in the face with his clenched fist. Before this the witness had seen the defendant, and heard him urge the people not to move away. After he had been struck the witness took the defendant into custody. He said he started quickly to the station, but a large and disorderly crowd followed, and the witness was kicked about the heels until other constables came up.—James Tompkins, Inspector A Division, who was on duty at the King-street Police Station on the afternoon in question, said that in answer to the charge the defendant said the constable trod on his toes, and added, "I wouldn't let you tread on my toes without retaliating." The constable said he was pushed about by the crowd, and might have been accidentally injured. A C. C. reporter gave evidence to the effect that on Saturday he was present on the terrace in Trafalgar-square, and saw the police trying to get the people to move on. The defendant was standing next to him. The police said, "Move on, please." The defendant said, "Don't push me," and then struck the constable Howard on the face. After hearing several other witnesses, the defendant was fined five shillings.—A cross-summons against the constable was dismissed.—There was considerable disorder in court.

#### A BEGGAR'S INCOME.

George Henry Revell, 22, a man of most wretched appearance, was charged before Mr. Saunders, at the Thames Police Court with being drunk and disorderly. A policeman said that on Tuesday, when he was on duty in the West India-road, Poplar, when he saw the prisoner, who was drunk, lying on the pavement. The witness got him up, but he returned and caught hold of a lady, whom he nearly threw down. The witness asked what he meant by it, and he replied, "Nothing. I can do as I like; I'm a beggar." The witness told him he should lock him up if he did it again. The accused then caught hold of another lady by the waist, and the witness took him into custody. He then became very violent, threw himself down, and tried to bite. Great difficulty was experienced in getting him to the station. The prisoner said the witness he usually earned 6s. a week at begging, and sent his mother 5s. a week. The defendant said he was sorry for what he had done. He was paralysed down the right side of his body, and was given to drink.—He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, without hard labour.

#### FATAL FIGHT IN NORTH LONDON.

The corner for North-East Middlesex held an inquiry at the Shoreditch Union Infirmary on Thursday, respecting the death of William Walker, 24, a packing-case maker, who was killed in a fight with a man named Robert Hodges.—The evidence, as detailed by a number of eye-witnesses, showed that on the evening of Saturday, June 30th, the deceased and Hodges, with some other friends, were in the Coopers' Arms, when a quarrel arose over a shilling, which Hodges said he had lent to the deceased. Walker said he would teach Hodges how to box, and they adjourned to the street to fight it out. In the first two rounds Hodges was knocked down, but on coming up for the third he seized hold of Walker by the leg, throwing him violently to the ground, and falling with all his weight upon him. When picked up, it was found that Walker was insensible, and he had to be carried home by three of his friends. He was subsequently removed to the above institution, where he died three days later.—After medical evidence was given, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Hodges, who was arrested on a warrant signed by the coroner, and conveyed to the police-station.—The prisoner was brought up at Worship-street Police Court on Thursday, and the inspector in charge of the case asked for remand, which was granted.

#### RECREATIVE EVENING SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Thursday at Surrey House, Hyde Park, when Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., presided, and there were also present the Princess Louise, Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., Professor Selous, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. and Miss Hawson, and Mr. Lowther. The objects of the association were to carry on education from the point where it now stops short. It provides healthy amusement combined with instruction. The report stated that the record of the past year was most encouraging, steady and earnest work having been rewarded by steady progress. Ninety-nine schools in London were aided by the association during the past year, and the estimated average weekly attendance was 6,623. The total receipts for the year amounted to £1,897 6s. 1d., and the expenditure to £1,748 7s. 1d., leaving a balance in hand of £148 19s. 1d.—The report having been adopted, the committee for the ensuing year were re-elected.

#### THE GREAT TURF CASE.

It is stated that notice of appeal against the verdict in the case of Wood v. Cox has been given by the Jockey Wood, on two grounds—(1) That the Lord Chief Justice admitted evidence which was irrelevant to the case, and should not have been admitted, and (2) the second ground expresses in legal phraseology the dissatisfaction of the plaintiff with the result of the trial.

#### TWO MEN DROWNED.

While crossing the bar at Liverpool on Thursday two fishermen named Richard Blundell and Herbert Kay, belonging to Frammer, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat in gale. The accident was witnessed by two brothers of Kay, who were close by in another boat, but were unable to render any assistance. The bodies were not recovered. Some time ago another brother of Kay was drowned near the same place in a similar manner.

#### THE MATCH GIRLS' STRIKE.

The strike of girls employed at Messrs. Bryant and May's has assumed another phase. On Thursday morning the usual outdoor meeting on the Mile End Waste was finally abandoned, Mr. Charrington having placed his small hall at the disposal of the girls, and upwards of 300 of them attended before noon. Many of them appear to look upon the chance of being taken on again of the works as hopeless, and they expressed their readiness to take any work they can get.

A correspondent had an interview with Messrs. Bryant and May on Thursday, and was informed that a communication had been received from the Rev. Mr. Barnett, of St. Jude's and Tynbree Hall, asking whether if something could not be done to bridge the difference between the girls and the firm, and whether Messrs. Bryant and May would receive a deputation of gentlemen to try and mediate between them. Messrs. Bryant state that they sympathise very much with many of the girls and women, some of whom have been in their service a number of years. They have no desire to press hard work on the girls and never had. Though they considered misrepresentation had been made, they considered it would be cordially received, but at the same time it would have been fair for the gentlemen connected with Tynbree Hall to be asked for an interview before making erroneous and ex parte statements in the press.

#### THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE NUISANCE.

At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, Mr. Vaughan sat specially to hear cases arising out of the recent Saturday afternoon assemblages in Trafalgar-square.—The first case taken was a charge against John James Norman, electrician, for assaulting Police-constable Samuel Howard, 17 A.R. Mr. Poland, instructed by Sir A. Stevenson, prosecuted; Mr. E. D. Lewis appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Poland proceeded to examine Constable Howard, who deposed that on Saturday, the 30th June, there was a crowd on the terrace in Trafalgar-square obstructing the pavement from the parapet to the roadway. He, with other constables in uniform, asked the people to pass along. They moved for some distance, and then returned. Amongst those present was the defendant Norman, who struck the witness in the face with his clenched fist. Before this the witness had seen the defendant, and heard him urge the people not to move away. After he had been struck the witness took the defendant into custody. He said he started quickly to the station, but a large and disorderly crowd followed, and the witness was kicked about the heels until other constables came up.—James Tompkins, Inspector A Division, who was on duty at the King-street Police Station on the afternoon in question, said that in answer to the charge the defendant said the constable trod on his toes, and added, "I wouldn't let you tread on my toes without retaliating." The constable said he was pushed about by the crowd, and might have been accidentally injured. A C. C. reporter gave evidence to the effect that on Saturday he was present on the terrace in Trafalgar-square, and saw the police trying to get the people to move on. The defendant was standing next to him. The police said, "Move on, please." The defendant said, "Don't push me," and then struck the constable Howard on the face. After hearing several other witnesses, the defendant was fined five shillings.—A cross-summons against the constable was dismissed.—There was considerable disorder in court.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY FOR INJURIES.

The Standing Committee on Law resumed on Thursday the consideration of the Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill. Mr. Osborne Morgan occupied the chair.—Clause 12, relating to the application of the Act to seamen, was first considered.—Mr. Stuart Wortley, Under-secretary for the Home Department, in the absence of the Home Secretary, said the Board of Trade could not undertake surveys at the several ports, as suggested by Mr. Royden, except where they had a surveyor; but where such an official existed, a survey might be made, and a certificate of fitness of the ship given, if approved.—Upon clause 4, "definitions," a discussion ensued on the proposed exclusion of "domestic or menial servant" and "a clerk or agent" from the operation of the Bill.—The Solicitor-general said that if a domestic servant suffered injury through the default of a master or mistress, there was a remedy provided at common law.—Mr. Broadhurst objected to the omission of the words.—Upon a vote being taken the exclusion of the persons named was passed.—In reply to Mr. Broadhurst, the Solicitor-general said "stokers and engineers" were included in the definition of persons engaged in the work of the ship. Mr. Stuart Wortley moved that the expression "superintendence" means such general superintendence over workmen as is exercised by a foreman, or person in a like position to a foreman, whether the person exercising superintendence is or is not ordinarily engaged in manual labour.—This was agreed to after a discussion.—Mr. Broadhurst proposed an addition to clause 14, by which an employer, although an infant, was liable under the Act.—The further consideration of the proposition was deferred to the next day, when clause 15, which dealt with the application of the Act to Scotland, certain different modes of trial in the English and Scotch Courts.—Mr. Donald Crawford moved to insert a clause providing that where the amount claimed should exceed £50 either party might require the case to be tried by a jury in the Sheriff's Court.—Objection was taken by the Solicitor-general, but on a vote the clause was added by seventeen votes to fifteen.—The remainder of the clause was gone through and approved.—On the motion of Mr. Matthews a new clause was added to the bill containing rules for determining adequacy of insurance and of employers' contribution.—Mr. Donald Crawford moved an additional clause with regard to the remuneration of solicitors and the payment of compensation to the actual person entitled.—The Solicitor-general thought the clause was little more than crude, and was not practicable.—Upon being put to the vote the clause was lost; the voting was 12 for and 13 against.—Mr. Broadhurst moved a fresh clause providing for compensation to be paid to the mother of an illegitimate child.—The Solicitor-general objected to the introduction of such a clause; and on being put to the vote the clause was rejected by 5 for and 20 against.—The committee then rose, and the bill will be in due course reported to the House.

#### EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER: SNOW IN JULY.

Extraordinary weather for the time of year has been reported from various parts of the country. On Wednesday snow fell at Norwood, and there were falls in Birmingham, North and East Derbyshire, Nottingham, the Lake District, Scotland, and on the east coast. The peak of Skiddaw was white, a circumstance which nobody living in the vicinity remembers to have occurred in July. A pilot who landed at Dover on Wednesday afternoon stated that severe weather had been experienced on the way down from the North of England, and that a snowstorm lasting nearly two hours was encountered just before entering the Channel. The continuous wintry weather is having very severe effect on fruit crops and young game which are being found dead in fields.

A London, Brighton, and South Coast train runs daily between Portsmouth and London Bridge which completes the journey in two hours.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

**The Outbreak in Zululand.**  
Lord Kitchener, replying to Lord Granville, read a telegram, dated 8th July, from Sir A. Havelock, in reference to the disturbances in Zululand. It stated that the disturbances had become serious; that the natives of the coast district to the north of Zululand had taken part in the rebellion; that an attack on the magistracy of the district was threatened, and that the British troops had been sent to the district. Lord Kitchener said that the forces now in Zululand were sufficient for the restoration of order, unless any unexpected complication arose. The noble lord added that our duty was to advance and put down Dinisula and prevent further resistance to British authority, and when that was done it would be easy to treat the other chiefs who had risen against us with leniency.

## Peers at Elections.

The Lord Chancellor moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the Intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections. He said that by the common law a peer had no right to vote at an election, but by a misunderstanding it had been held that he had no right to take an ordinary interest in an election. He believed there was not the slightest foundation for such a view. The Committee had reported that as a resolution of one House could not affect the other, it was unnecessary to take any action upon the report of the House of Commons as to the continuance of their Sessional order declaring the interference of peers in Parliamentary elections to be a breach of privilege. Lord Sturt supported the motion, and Lord Macmillan accepted the principle of the report. Lord Granville thought there was no practical necessity for a declaration on the subject. Lord Salisbury had known peers who had voted at university elections, and he himself had taken part in proceedings at elections after the writ had been issued. The only limit had been the power which the Commons had possessed up to a recent date of cancelling an election. So long as the Commons had that power no peer would care about interfering, as all his trouble might be thrown away. The more that public discussion was removed from Westminster, and carried on in public meetings, their lordships, not merely as peers, but simply as ordinary citizens, had an undoubted right to express their feelings as to who were the best men to rule the country. If they had no such power they were in a worse position than any other citizen. The motion was agreed to.

## The Protection of Our Commerce.

Lord Brassey called attention to the large expenditure on ships not effective for war or for protection of trade, his object being to impress on the Government the necessity of increasing the building of swift and powerful vessels by diminishing the expenditure on those which were comparatively ineffective. Lord Elphinstone, in reply, said that the noble lord's suggestions would be kept in view by the Admiralty when considering the building programme for the next year.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

## Trafalgar-square.

The Home Secretary, in reply to Mr. J. Stuart, said that the Government did not intend to introduce a bill for the regulation of public meetings in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Stuart thereupon gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill on the subject.

## The Allegations Against Mr. Parnell.

Mr. W. H. Smith replied to Sir W. Lawson, and also to Mr. Parnell, that he could not consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the truth of the charges made against Mr. Parnell. His feeling remained the same as in 1887, that the House was absolutely incompetent to inquire into them, and he had the less hesitation in saying this, as there existed in this country tribunals as to whose competence and absolute impartiality no doubt whatever could possibly exist. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee, and ask the Government for a day to discuss that motion, in order that he might have an opportunity of repelling the foul and untruthful charges made against him.

## The Local Government Bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the Local Government Bill in Committee. Rapid progress was made, Clauses 21 to 29 being added to the bill. An amendment was agreed to providing that the basis of the distribution of the Poor Law Duty should be the average number of indoor paupers during the five financial years, instead of one year only, before the passing of the Act. Mr. Ritchie also agreed to the omission of the first sub-section of the 24th Clause, whereby power was withdrawn from the Home Secretary of requiring the County Council to place the police of the county in a state of efficiency.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

## Reform of the House of Lords.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved the second reading of the House of Lords (Life Peers) Bill. After some debate, Lord Granville referred to the Ministerial statement in the Commons that all bills, with the exception of the Local Government Bill, would be postponed to an autumn session. He assumed that this bill and the Discontinuance of Rites Bill would be postponed with the rest. He expressed his satisfaction at the favourable reception which the proposal for Life Peers had met with in the course of the debate. Lord Salisbury said there appeared to be a general opinion in favour of the second reading. As he understood, there was no possibility of the details of the bill being discussed in the Lower House during this session, he did not propose to go further with the measure than the second reading. The bill was accordingly read a second time, and the order for the second reading of the bill enabling the House to expel a member was discharged.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

## Work to be Done.—An Autumn Session.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved resolutions to put the Government in possession of all the time at the disposal of private members. He said it was absolutely necessary that the Government should persevere with the Local Government Bill, and bring it to a final conclusion. The session dealing with county councils and with the government of London it was absolutely necessary to proceed with, but the clauses relating to district councils might stand over till the early part of next session. He hoped the bill would be passed through committee in the course of this or next week. Supply would thereafter be taken up and proceeded with from day to day until it was concluded. He regarded the business of the session as requiring to be disposed of before any suspension of the work of the session could be considered. It would be a scandal if the bills which had been before the standing committees should not be carried, such as the Railway Rates Bill, the Employers' Liability Bill, the County Courts Bill, and others. There were next the provision for Imperial Defence, the Scotch Universities Bill, a bill not yet introduced for the constitution of a Ministry of Agriculture, the question of tithes, and these the Government felt it their duty to press forward to a decision. The Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary Bill, the measure dealing with technical education, and others, would have to be dropped or postponed. If the Local Government Bill and Supply were disposed of early in August he would propose an adjournment to the last week in October or the first week in November. When the House resumed in the autumn it would not be invited to enter upon any new legislation, but only to consider the bills already before Parliament. — In the course

of the discussion which followed, Lord St. Churchill thought Mr. Smith too sanguine in believing that the Local Government Bill could be got through Committee in a fortnight. It would occupy at least four weeks, and Supply could not be completed in less than three. He urged that Supply should be completed before the adjournment, and the Local Government Bill deferred to the autumn session. — Mr. Gladstone said the wisest thing was for the House to accept the proposals of the Government. He trusted Mr. Smith would give them an assurance that the time of the House would not be taken up by the discussion of proposals for the reform of another branch of the Legislature. — Mr. W. H. Smith assured Lord St. Churchill that the suggestion he had put forward had already been carefully weighed by the Government. The Local Government Bill must be passed before the end of September if it were to come into operation in 1890. No attempt would be made this year to ask the House to consider the Life Peers Bill. — After some discussion the resolutions were agreed to.

## Local Government Bill.

This bill was resumed in Committee, and clauses 30 to 35, dealing with the application of the Act to boroughs, were agreed to, with some amendments. The London clauses were then proceeded with, and on the 36th clause, which provided that the metropolitan police should be a county of itself, with a county council, Mr. J. Rowlands moved an amendment that there should be no selected councillors in the London county council. — Mr. Ritchie did not feel justified in accepting the amendment, and thereby departing from the principle which had been adopted for the whole country. — The amendment was supported by Mr. Lawson, Sir C. Russell, and Mr. Pickersgill, and was under discussion when progress was reported at midnight.

## COMMONS—Wednesday.

**The Government of London.**  
The Local Government Bill was resumed in committee. On the 36th clause, which provided that London should be a county of itself with a county council, the discussion on Mr. J. Rowlands' amendment, that there should be no selected councillors in the London county council, was continued. — Mr. Shaw Lefevre expressed approval of the principles laid down in the London clauses, but feared the introduction of party politics into the selection of county councillors under the proposal of the Government as it stood. — Mr. Baumann supported the amendment, and deprecated the selection of men whose very respectability might be used as a screen for the shadiest transactions. — Mr. Ritchie, who was in the chair, said that the bill would be obtained by direct election. — Sir W. Harcourt said it came to this—that popular election, which was good enough for members of the House of Commons, was not good enough for the members of the county councils. If they had any faith in the people it should be left to them to elect the men they thought best able to administer their affairs. — Mr. W. Lowe contended that the bill only extended to London the system which the House had decided to impose on all the other county councils in the country. The Government were satisfied that the councils thoroughly efficient. The committee divided, and the amendment was defeated by 192 to 148. — An amendment by Mr. Firth, providing that the county councils should appoint the sheriffs instead of the Queen, was defeated by 187 to 155. — Mr. Lawson moved the omission of the sub-section of the clause which provided that the County should be a separate county of itself for the purpose of quarter sessions. — Mr. Ritchie, in opposing the amendment, said the bill was not a scheme for a reform of the government of London, and was never intended to abolish the City as a governing area. — Sir W. Harcourt was glad to hear that the London clauses were not regarded as a final scheme for the government of the metropolis. When a great central government was created for London, the City could only continue to exist as a species of district council. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn. An amendment by Mr. Ritchie was agreed to, doubling the number of members in the county council. He accepted an amendment, moved by Mr. Sydney Buxton, that the number of aldermen in the London council should not exceed one-sixth of the whole number. Some formal amendments were agreed to, and progress was reported.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

## The Government and Ireland.

The Duke of Argyll moved:—"That, in the opinion of this House, Her Majesty's Government deserves the support of Parliament in securing for the subjects of the Queen in Ireland the full enjoyment of personal freedom in all their lawful transactions, and in protecting them from the coercion of unlawful combinations." The duke, who was received with cheers, said he did not know whether he ought to apologise for bringing the motion forward. It was possible that their lordships might think he was going out of his way. It had been the custom of the House when questions affecting the constitution of the country were brought forward to express their opinion. He did not think that there had been any such difficulty since 1885. It was true the existence of the Crown was not questioned, but the constitution of their Parliaments was in doubt. One great fear they had was that the Government should be nominated by the Parnellite faction. He would give the reasons why the House should support the present Government. It was eleven years since the Government of the Liberal Government gave their adherence to the Parnellite programme. There had been other conversions in Parliamentary history; but there had been nothing so sudden or so violent as the action of Mr. Gladstone and his friends. As to the Parnellite policy the change involved the disintegration of the empire. That had been disputed; but even Mr. Gladstone must allow that it would involve the breaking up of the Imperial Parliament. He warned his countrymen that the change would involve the drawing up of a new British constitution, and nothing short of it. — On the Duke of Argyll's first seat no member of the Opposition rose, and after some time had elapsed the Lord Chancellor put the motion, which was carried amid cheers. — Their lordships adjourned at 6.20.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

## The Match Girls' Strike.

Mr. Matthews, in reply to Mr. C. Graham, was not aware that a number of girls employed at Messrs. Bryant and May's, and now on strike, had stated that they had been fined recently, but if the hon. member would furnish him with the names of those who had been fined he would lay the information before the Home Office inspector, who had seen a great many of the girls, but had not so far ascertained that any breach of the law had been committed. — Mr. Bradlaugh said he would furnish the right hon. gentleman with a dozen cases in the month of June.

## The Sham Martyr.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. James, said as the late Mr. John Mandeville during his detention in Tullamore Gaol repeatedly declined to comply with the prison rules, his clothes were forcibly removed by warders. No more force than was necessary was used. The Irish prison rules were the same as those in England, and if Mr. Mandeville had behaved as any other prisoner there employed, he could not consent to the appointment of a select committee.

## "PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

## A Chance to Clear Themselves.

Mr. Parnell asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would afford facilities for enabling the judgment of the House to be taken on the motion for a select committee standing in his name on the charges made against Irish members. — Mr. W. H. Smith

said: The Government retain the opinion which they have expressed, and in which the House concurred by a large majority last year, that the proposed tribunal in altogether unfit to deal with the question—least as it is in scope and character—and he proposes to refer to it; but they are willing to propose to Parliament to pass an Act appointing a commission wholly or mainly consisting of judges, with full power, as in the case of other statutory commissions, to inquire into the allegations and charges made against members of Parliament by the defendant in the recent action of O'Donnell versus Walter. It always appeared to the Government that the proper course is for the members concerned to appeal to the courts of law, and if for reasons of their own they are unwilling to avail themselves of their right to take that course, the Government are willing to offer the alternative which have proposed; but they are not willing, under the circumstances, to give a day for the discussion of the motion of the hon. member. — Mr. PARNELL: Will you put on the notice paper the motion for the commission you propose? — Mr. W. H. Smith: If the hon. member is prepared to accept the offer (Ministerial cheers)—I am prepared to put on the notice paper the motion for leave to bring in a bill for the reference to the judges. — Mr. Gladstone asked that the precise terms of the motion should be placed upon the paper, as that would determine the character of the bill, and they would have its terms in an absolutely authentic form. — Mr. Smith would place it on the paper for Monday.

## The "New Wimbledon."

Mr. Plunkett, in reply to Mr. Howard Vincent, said he had received a communication, signed by twelve officers commanding Volunteer corps in the metropolis, in which they said they thought it right to express their opinion that the use of Richmond Park was not necessary or desirable, and that they were in favour of the establishment of a permanent ground where volunteers could be sent at any time for the purpose of carrying out their target practice. He had also been received protesting against the views contained in the letter signed by the commanding officers.

## Land Purchase in Ireland.

In reply to Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Balfour said: It is our intention to make a proposal in the present session to prevent the system of land purchase under Lord Ashbourne's Act from lapsing. — Mr. Gladstone said in consequence of that statement he wished to know whether he understood the Secretary for Ireland to say, on the part of the Government, that it was the intention of the Government, during the present session, to introduce a bill renewing and extending the operation of Lord Ashbourne's Act as regards the land purchase in Ireland. — Mr. W. H. Smith stated that it was intended that the Land Commission Bill and the Land Purchase Bill should be dealt with after the holidays. That was the intention, but he had explained that it was necessary for the Land Commission Bill to be included in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, because the powers of the commission expired in the month of August.

## The London Police.

The House having gone into committee on the Local Government Bill, Mr. J. Stuart moved an amendment to clause 36, providing that the London county council should have the control of the metropolitan police. — Mr. Baumann said that upon the subject of the amendment he believed no divergence of opinion existed on the Ministerial side. He believed that all Conservative members were unanimous that the control of the Metropolitan Police should remain, as at present, in the hands of the chief commissioner under the guidance and responsibility of the Home Office. The proposal to place an army of 14,000 police under the control of a council of 140 members was so preposterous that he was curious to see whether Sir William Harcourt would support it. At the same time, he thought the Government had done an unjust and dangerous thing in cutting off the Government grant towards the pay of the Metropolitan Police. In Paris there was frequent friction between the Municipality and the Executive Government as to the payment for the police. — Mr. Firth supported the amendment. — Mr. Matthews said that during the last forty years, in the interests of justice, it had been found necessary not only to extend the Metropolitan Police area, but to absorb borough and municipal police. The real answer to the whole argument was that London was not an ordinary county, still less was it to be regarded as an ordinary borough, and to say that the London police could be regarded in the same light as the police in any other borough or county, was totally to misapprehend the position in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of the Legislature. They had Imperial functions to discharge, which was done at very considerable expense; and therefore the local control of a body of 14,000 men who had such duties to perform was out of the question. The extra cost of the London police was not due to the extravagant system of management, but to the system of superannuation. — Mr. S. Buxton, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. Whitmore continued the discussion. — Mr. Childers thought that from the time when the entire expense of the police was locally borne, and when a local authority was constituted, it was impossible to withhold the control of the police being vested in a representative body. — Mr. Ritchie replied, and after some discussion the amendment was negatived by 220 against 150. Professor Stuart moved an amendment which would transfer to the local county council the duties of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, as all of the Metropolitan Board of Works. — Mr. Ritchie opposed the amendment, contending that the Metropolitan Asylums Board was a poor-law body, and the bill did not deal with poor-law matters. He thought, however, that the time would come when all these matters would be transferred to a central body. — The amendment was withdrawn. — After several amendments had been disposed of, clauses 36 and 37 were added to the bill and progress was then reported. — On the report of Supply, a discussion was raised by Mr. Baumann on the case of Sir John Pope Hennessy, and by Dr. Clarke on the Zulul War. — After disposing of the report of Supply, the House adjourned.

## CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

At the Oxford Police Court on Tuesday, the Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, hon. canon of Worcester, was charged on a warrant with obtaining by false pretences at the Clarendon Hotel, board and lodging to the amount of £30. The prisoner came to the hotel about June 6th, with his wife, and engaged a bed-room. On the 4th inst. he presented for part payment of his board and lodging a cheque for £30 upon the National Provincial Bank, which cheque was duly cashed, and he returned to the hotel. The prisoner, against whom there were two other charges of obtaining money by dishonestly, was returned owing to his brother having failed to pay into the bank a considerable sum of money, and also owing to his publishers in America not sending what was due to him. He was remanded for a week, bail being allowed, himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each.

## WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.

The Duchess of Albany visited Croydon on Saturday afternoon, and presented the prizes at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, Russell Hill. Her Royal Highness, who travelled in a South-Western saloon from Esher, was met at the West Croydon Station by the mayor, Mr. Councillor Hobbs, and presented with a bouquet. The light cavalry of the Honourable Artillery Company escorted the Duchess of Albany through Croydon, and a large number of persons had assembled on the line of route.

## THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

## Messrs. Maple's Business.

The Lords' Committee on the Sweating System, under the presidency of Lord Dunraven, resumed their inquiry on Tuesday, when the examination of Mr. Thomas Maple, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Maple and Co., was continued. He said that if a reduction was ever made for bad work or any other cause, it was made on the invoice. If the work was absolutely faulty it was sent back, but if it was tolerably near what it ought to have been an allowance was made according to value. Nobody had ever complained to him about discounts being taken off. They had had transactions with Miller during a period of eight years to the extent of nearly £22,000, and the over-charges altogether were not more than 3 per cent. on that amount. — Mr. Thomas Fisher said he had been manager and salesman for Messrs. Miller for several years—from 1880 to 1885. The discount on their payments from Messrs. Maple varied from 5 per cent. to 2½ per cent., and sometimes still less, but for "special jobs," as much as 15 per cent. had been taken off. By "special jobs," he meant orders given at a time when Messrs. Miller had a large accumulation of stock, and were glad to get rid of it even at a sacrifice. — Lord Onslow: Do you say that Mr. Miller's statement that he paid £100 a lot for the temporary accommodation of £100 is a lie? — Witness: I do, my lord. — What is your present employment? — I am not in employment. Up to the 15th of May I was in the employ of a timber merchant, and as soon as he heard that I was going to give evidence against Messrs. Maple he said to me, "I suppose a £10 note would shut your mouth." — Lord Onslow: Do you mean that you were offered £10 not to give evidence before this committee? — I know nothing more than I have said. I was discharged the week after. — Lord Onslow: Was any complaint made about you at the time in reference to other matters? Neither before nor since. Mr. Miller never personally had anything to do with Messrs. Maple. All the business had been transacted through witness. He had known Messrs. Maple's firm for twenty years, and had never heard of them as being a sweating firm. — Mr. John Wickes, partner with Mr. Miller from 1880 to 1885, said he had heard the evidence of the previous witness, and entirely agreed with him. — By Lord Onslow: Mr. Miller offered me half a guinea a day to give evidence here. That was not before May. — Mr. Harrison, a furniture manufacturer, said he worked for Messrs. Maple, and that they took off 2½ per cent. discount, and that had never varied. He had never had the slightest difficulty in obtaining his money from Messrs. Maple. He made a complaint to Mr. Maple, senior, twenty-one years ago, about this 2½ per cent. discount, and Mr. Maple said, "Do you mean that you cannot afford this 2½ per cent.? Do you cut it so fine?" Witness replied, "That is so," and Mr. Maple said, "Then charge me 5 per cent. more, and I will want anybody to work for me who cannot get a fair living." — Mr. W. Wright, furniture manufacturer, said he made goods for Messrs. Maple, and his object in coming before the committee was to say that he had no complaint whatever against Maple's system of doing business. — Mr. H. Lebus, cabinet maker, gave corroborative evidence. He worked for Messrs. Maple and had no complaint to make against them. — Mr. J. Corp, forman in the joinery department at Messrs. Maple's, said that he had jurisdiction over the wages paid to this extent, that when he engaged a man, he paid him the regulation wage of 8d. per hour, without thinking of making a bargain with him. If such a man was turned out to be incompetent, he would be paid 10d. per hour, but if he was not to be paid 10d. or 10d. He had had no complaints about the rate of wages paid. The witness went on to give a categorical denial to the statements made by Mr. Parnell, secretary to No. 2 Branch of the Alliance Cabinet-makers' Society with regard to the rate of wages paid by Messrs. Maple. One of the causes of the sweating system was partly due to the Cabinet-makers' Society, which Mr. Parnell represented, and which had degenerated from a real working union into a "Radical, Socialistic, and Mutual Admiration Society." — After some further evidence of the same class, Mr. Theodore Lamley, solicitor to Messrs. Maple, said that all the witnesses were merely representative. The firm placed their establishment and books absolutely at the disposal of the committee, and would call any witnesses their lordships might desire, but he did not, without an indication of such desire, wish to trouble the committee further. — The committee adjourned.

## Foreign Jewesses.

The Bishop of Bedford (Dr. Billing) said in his former evidence he stated that Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., took back a shipload of foreign Jews to Hamburg, and they were not allowed to land. That was an entire mistake, and he had written to his informant, who was out of England, for an explanation. He had to confirm the statement of Dr. Herman Adler with regard to female immorality amongst the Jewish population. When he knew the district first it was an extraordinary thing to find a Jewish woman leading an immoral life, but that was not the case now. There was a good deal of immorality amongst the wives of foreign Jews, which was caused by the great vice of their husbands—that of gambling. — Lord Clinton: Do you attribute that to the sweating system? No; but there is no doubt that the conditions under which the system is carried on are not favourable to morality. It is often impossible for the people to maintain the decencies of life. — Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., said he knew nothing of this alleged sending back of immigrants to Hamburg, which could hardly have happened without his knowledge.

## Tailoring Work.

Mr. Madden, secretary to the East London Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, gave evidence with regard to the condition of men and women tailors in the East-end, which he described as very bad. Some of the sweaters made trousers as low as 11s. a dozen. Another subset Government contracts, and got pattern's instants made at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. each. He gave a few cases of women who were employed to finish jackets for 1½d. each. An expert would take an hour at least to do that, and they had to find their own sewing materials. One woman had told him that, working night and day, she could clear no more than 6s. a week. Another only received 7s. for finishing a dozen pairs of trousers for Custom House officers, and it took five hours to finish one pair. Unless something was done the entire tailoring trade would pass out of the hands of English workpeople. He believed the Factory Acts were constantly evaded, and he would object to a man or woman working home, if he or she chose, after working twelve hours in the factory. — Mr. Wolf Zeiglat, secretary of the Jewish branch of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, said the price paid for making coats for the Post Office used to be 2s. 8d. each. Last year it was reduced to 2s., and at one time it was only 1s. 8d. per coat, the fall being due to the keen competition of the middlemen. In some shops both men and women worked thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen hours a day. The Factory Acts were evaded to a very great extent.

## The Army and Navy Stores.

Mr. Edward M'Leod, President of the West London Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, said the Army and Navy Stores had large quantities of trousers made by sweaters. A man named Wilkie, living in High-street, Borough, worked for the Stores, and also one Marks, of Rose-street, Seven Dials. He had been appealed to by the men to try and alter their position, and he had advised them to say their case before the directors of the Stores. Approximately, two-thirds of the tailoring work was done in the workshops of the Stores, and one-third outside. In a busy season from fifty to sixty men were employed in the stores workshops, and in a slack season far fewer. At such a time most of them only earned a few shillings a week. He complained that while the good workshops of the stores, with proper sanitary arrangements, were not kept fully occupied, work was sent out to

sweaters, and made under insanitary conditions. Men in shops who were paid by the piece were often kept idle while work was being sent out to sweaters. At the same time, those kept idle were prohibited from doing work for other employers, or even from working for themselves. Mr. John Polling, president of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors of England, whose headquarters are in Manchester, said the membership of the society was over 15,000. The witness's evidence was chiefly confined to details respecting the working of the Factory Acts. With regard to the Acts he had no general complaint to make, but he considered that the inspection for which they provided was inefficient and insufficiently carried out. — The committee adjourned.

## How Evidence was Obtained.

On Thursday Mr. Atkinson, solicitor, was examined, and said he got up the evidence for Mr. Arnold White so far as the cabinet trade was concerned, and proceeded to give a list of the names of the witnesses that he had procured. He engaged Miller at a salary of £2 a week to assist him in finding witnesses, and they in most cases came to his office, and their statements were taken down by a shorthand writer, and in no case were their statements altered in any matter whatever. He absolutely denied Mr. Maple's statement. Some of the witnesses were paid. Seven witnesses received £4, the highest being one sovereign, and the lowest half-a-crown. It was certainly not true that witnesses were specially got to give false evidence against Maple and Co. There were only three or four persons who wanted to give evidence who were rejected. He employed Miller because he was acquainted with the trade so well. He did not see Miller until after he had given his evidence. He did not tell Miller Mr. Arnold White was going to oppose Mr. Maple at Dulwich. It was not true that in Dentie's statement all the names but that of Maple's were expunged. When he employed Miller he knew that he was giving evidence against Messrs. Maple, but that did not influence him in his choice. The reason Miller told any witness he got would be paid for the loss of their time. Mr. Tyrrell (partner to the last witness), said he had been told in regard to Dentie that he was a man not to be relied upon. Mr. Arnold White objected to the evidence of Dentie as not coinciding with the statement. He had advised Mr. White not to call him.

## Paid and Unpaid.

He did not know anything as to Miller's character, or whether he was a reliable person to collect evidence. Some of the witnesses gave much stronger evidence than appeared in their statements. — Mr. Atkinson was again called, and in answer to the chairman said he could swear to the accuracy of the transcript of certain shorthand notes which were put in. He gave a list of the witnesses who were not paid. They did not wish to receive payment. — At the request of the chairman, the room was cleared, and the re-admission of the public Mr. Parnell, who gave evidence some time ago was recalled, and stated that Mr. Arnold White asked him his opinion as to the best way in which to collect evidence. That was how he became acquainted with Mr. White. Mr. White asked him to give evidence generally referring to sweating. He did not ask him to give evidence against any particular firm. The reason he did give evidence against a particular house was because it was so bad a sweating firm. Mr. Arnold White gave him a sovereign when he (the witness) went to the East-end to pay his expenses. No doubt Mr. White knew that he (the witness) had had a dispute with Messrs. Maple. — Mr. Moses, a master tailor, explained that he was a contractor, he took clothes from large firms to make up. He came there to deny that he or persons like himself were sweaters, and explained the manner in which the work was done, the hours worked, and the prices paid. — During this witness's evidence there were frequent interruptions from persons in the room. — After some further evidence the committee adjourned.

## SUFFOCATED IN A TANK.

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday on board the steamship *Cartoon*, now lying in the East-end of West India Dock. A seaman, named McConnell Heron, descended to the ballast tank and shortly afterwards strange noises were heard in the tank. A fireman also went down and found Heron lying in the tank insensible, having been overcome by the foul air. The captain, engineer, and some of the crew descended into the tank to attempt a rescue, but were overcome, and had in turn to be rescued. On the captain being taken on deck he was found to be insensible, and restoratives had to be applied. Heron was at length brought up and removed to the hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

## A BRISTOL TRAGEDY.

The woman, Eliza Clements, who was murdered by her husband, Henry Clements, at Bristol, six weeks ago, as previously reported, died in hospital. On the evening of May 24th Mrs. Clements was found lying in bed, suffering from terrible injuries about her head, inflicted four days previously by her husband with a bill-hook. The front of her head was completely chopped away, and portions of her brain had been excised. The man, after inflicting injuries upon her, committed suicide by stabbing himself in the breast, and his corpse was discovered in the same room. Strong hopes were entertained by medical men attending her that Mrs. Clements would recover, but serious symptoms developed, and she expired. She had partially recovered consciousness, and explained there was a serious quarrel before she was attacked, but declined to give the cause of altercation.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been ordered abroad in consequence of failing health.

A verdict of accidental death was returned on Saturday at an inquest on the body of Henry Cox, 56, a carriage cleaner, of 59, Biddborough-street, Euston-road, who was knocked down by an engine at King's Cross.

A shoemaker, named Cottage, on Saturday found the body of a male child on the beach at Sandgate, apparently thrown up by the tide. The child was wrapped in a black shawl, and was only a few days old. The police have been communicated with.

On Saturday Dr. Wynn Westcott held an inquest at the Islington Coroner's Court, on the body of Thomas Taylor, aged 43, butcher, late of No. 27, Sutherland-street, Islington. Dr. Westcott stated that death was due to the bursting of a large blood vessel on the lungs, or an aneurism of the heart, producing syncope. The jury returned their verdict accordingly.

## CHANGED HIS MIND.

(FROM THE "CYCLES JOURNAL," JULY 12th, 1887.)  
I USUALLY fight very dry of patents medicine advertisements, and regard testimonials to the efficiency of secret processes as unmitigated rot, and my exasperation upon having started to read down an article in a newspaper, coming set up in the form of a literary or news essay, was directed into an unwholesome advertisement puff of some bottled concoction, is equal in force to any number of oaths, volleys, and ampers of the most powerful dynamo ever built. Moreover, the stuff most extensively recommended for the use of cyclists, in healing wounds and easing strained muscles, are generally sold at prices most frightfully out of proportion to the cost of the raw material composing them. It is, therefore, all the more confidently that I make a departure from my usual principles by offering a gratuitous and uncalculated puff for a kind of liniment which I have often seen advertised as a kind of "cure" because I discovered its merits quite accidentally. Having bruised my leg by a fall from a broken triangle, last Monday, I was offered a small bottle of some mixture, at a relative's house; and after rubbing a microscopic portion of it on to the bruised place, more in order to satisfy my friend than with any faith in the virtues of the stuff, I was agreeably surprised to wake up the following morning with every trace of stiffness and pain removed, and for the benefit of any of my readers who may have rebelled at paying half-a-crown a time for a mixture, I will state in plain English, I told that the balm of which less than a teaspoonful cured me was the much-advertised St. Jacobs Oil, which will henceforth be exempted from my condemnation of similar concoctions.



**ARMY STATIONS FOR JULY.**

Mr. Macdonald, who was informed at last week of the death of Mrs. Mills, who expired in Guy's Hospital on Monday, from a broken thigh which he accidentally sustained whilst "larking" with some workmates at Messrs. Brandram and chemical works, Rotherhithe.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Betsy Hall, 47 years, residing at No. 30, Stargrove-road, Glaziers Estate, Newington, was admitted Elizabeth Ward at St. Thomas's Hospital the previous afternoon the unfortunate was listening to a case at the Lambeth Court, when she suddenly became faint and fell on the floor, breaking her leg in two places.

Dr. Macdonald held an inquest at the ditch Town Hall on the body of Charles Temple, aged 4 years, whose parents live at 65, Temple-road, Stamford Hill. Deceased had climbed to a chair which had overturned, and thrown into the fire-grate, his head coming in contact with the edge of the fender. He was taken to the Children's Hospital where on the 4th inst. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.



## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Yorkshire's hay crop promises to be the most abundant for many years.

Monte Carlo's black list for June has been made up. The number of suicides was twenty.

A shark has turned up in the Dee, but only an infant about four feet in length. He was caught by a boatman in his net.

At Rotherham £1,150 damages were awarded to Charles and Susannah Sharp for injuries sustained in the Horthorpe Railway accident.

According to the official figures just made public, the first two years of M. dequers's Act show a rise in the number of divorce cases in France from 186 to 241.

The magnificent suite of carved and gilt ivory furniture which Tippeco Sahib presented to Warren Hastings fetched a thousand guineas at the London bazaar sale.

There was a parade of the Boy Messengers at 24, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, on Monday night. The company, which has been established to supply the public with these little messengers, has now seventy lads in its employment.

Frederick Peters and Thomas Johnson were sentenced at the Leicester Assizes to five and seven years' penal servitude respectively for uttering counterfeit coins at Luton. Johnson had pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Justice Kekewich has given judgment in the Chancery Division, in the matter of Goulard Gibbs's patent for distributing electricity. He annulled the patent as bad, and gave costs to Mr. Farrant, the petitioner.

It is stated that the Paymaster-General's Department will shortly be transferred to the Bank of England. Most of the present clerical staff will be taken over by that institution at their existing salaries.

A number of Russian merchants are endeavouring to induce the Minister of Finance to raise the duty on foreign wines, liquors, spirits, and cigars, so as to enable producers in that country to successfully compete against imported articles.

At Exeter, an American named John Wilson, alias Hill, alias Star, cashed at a bank a letter of credit for £17,000, and then disappeared. It was subsequently ascertained that the letter of credit, which was supposed to be issued by the Produce Exchange Bank of New York, was a forgery.

Charles Decker, a farmer of Buena Vista, Illinois, sent his children from the house, and then shot and killed his wife. Going into another room, Decker then shot himself and cut his throat with a razor. The couple had nine children.

Advice from Afghanistan states that by the orders of the Amir a large body of Afghan troops have been collected at Daksarakh by Ghulam Haider Khan, his commander-in-chief, with a view to operating in the Shinwari country west of the Khyber. The expedition to the Khyber valley and Bajaur has, therefore, been postponed.

An inquest has been held at Purton, near Whitehaven, on the body of a seaman named Humphreys, whose body was found on the beach. Humphreys and another man went out herring fishing, and both were drowned by the swamping of their boat. Humphreys leaves a large family. A verdict of found drowned was returned.

At the half-yearly election to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, twenty boys and twenty girls were elected to the list of scholars. The asylum now contains 350 children, and they are, as far as possible, instructed in the oral system. During last year forty-five boys and thirty-three girls were admitted.

The official version of the existing dispute between King Milan of Serbia and his Queen, Natalie, has been furnished from Belgrade. There is now no room for friendly mediation between the Royal couple, whilst there are matters connected with the unfortunate affair which cannot be communicated to the public.

Most of the grain sent out of New York to other countries last year was sent in English steamer. The total quantity carried thence was 50,761,576 bushels; and out of this the British vessels carried 32,962,609 bushels. The American steamers only carry 249,576 bushels from the chief of their ports.

A young German lady—beautiful, attractive, and only 21—visited Monte Carlo. She lost 30,000 francs at the table. She at once took poison. Her condition was discovered in time to prevent the drug having a fatal effect. However she was not to be balked in her tragic intention. The following day she committed suicide by drowning herself.

William Brown, a sergeant in the Leicester Regiment, stationed at Tynemouth Castle, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with his rifle. He was found lying dead in the lavatory of the hospital by the hospital servant. The deceased was 40 years of age and married, and no cause can yet be assigned for his committing the rash act.

An inquest has been held at Chorley upon the body of a child which was found in the canal there. The remains were dreadfully burned, and the doctor was of opinion that the injuries were caused by the child being thrown on a fire of wood and paper, portions of which adhered to the body. A verdict of wilful murder was returned.

There are said to be signs of panic among the Republicans because of the position taken up with regard to free whisky and tobacco. From all sections of America come reports of serious defections chiefly among the religious classes. The Republican members of Congress are already alarmed, and some of them are seeking to take action to repair what they believe to be a fatal blunder.

During the first ten days of August a meeting of university extension students and others interested in education will be held at Oxford, the object being to enable the students to obtain direction in various subjects by means of lectures, to extend to them for a short time the attractions and advantages of residence at the university, and to encourage systematic home study by the formation of a home reading union.

A very unusual atmospheric phenomenon was witnessed in the Channel the other day, when the atmosphere appeared to be such an extraordinary degree that objects could be discerned with remarkable distinctness at a distance of between thirty and forty miles from Dover and Folkestone. The lighthouse at Cape Grizet, Calais, and the dome of the cathedral and Napoleon's column at Boulogne could be distinctly seen with the naked eye.

A terrible Kentucky tragedy—the scene of it being Harlan. Marion Stewart, his brother John, "Tip" Osborn, and "Jed" Hall had a dispute about some cards. In the midst of it Marion shot his brother through the brain. He then tried to shoot Osborn, who is his stepson, but Mrs. Stewart received the bullet in her head. Osborn and Hall fled, but the latter returning, the murderer tried to kill him. He then escaped to the mountains.

M. Bonquet was an honorary canon of Nice; he is now a convict. Professing to be acting on behalf of a lady who styled herself a princess, he dispensed decorations—for a consideration—with a lavish hand. "The princess" is no princess; she is an ordinary person, bearing the ordinary name of Legoupy, who has allied herself in wedlock with a Turk. For thirteen months the canon can reflect in the seclusion of his cell on the uses of the Caffarels of society.

The annual meeting of the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society was held on Monday night. A sum of £200 was carried forward to next year's account. Lord Harris, in a few remarks, said he felt somewhat disappointed at the lukewarm manner in which outside cricketers had supported the movement. The counties ought certainly to devote a little to the fund out of the large balances most of them have at the end of the season. The secretary of the M.C.C. announced the intention of his committee of devoting 30 per cent. of the re-

ceipts of the Australians' matches (exclusive of Middlesex) at Lord's to the fund.

A recumbent effigy of the late Bishop Moberley has been unveiled in Salisbury Cathedral.

Sir John Hardy, of Dunstable Hall, Staffordshire, formerly Conservative member for South Warwickshire, has died from the effects of an accident.

At Longton, John Marlett, solicitor, of Dresden, has been committed for trial, charged with having intermarried with Louisa Goodfellow while his wife was alive.

Serious election disturbances are reported from Boom, in Belgium. The gendarmes were called in, and the mob fired on, bayonet charges being also made.

Another daring act of brigandage is announced from Bulgaria, the bandits having carried off two railway officials and four other persons from Bellova.

Mr. Balfour states in a letter received in Dublin that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that he was about to resign the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland.

The district of Grampound Road, Cornwall, has been visited by a waterpout which destroyed an acre of wheat and washed away a portion of a railway cutting.

An outrage on Plymouth Brethren missionaries is stated to have occurred at Braconry, county Tyrone, a large manor and its contents having been set on fire and destroyed.

At Sidmouth, a man, 84 years of age, named William Mortimer, jumped over the Alma Cliff, a distance of about 250 feet. He had, since the death of his wife some few months ago, been very depressed.

The departure of the court for Osborne has been definitely arranged. The Queen, with Prince Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, will leave Windsor Castle shortly before eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and travel by special train to Gosport, en route to Osborne House.

Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, formerly the residence of Horace Walpole, was put up for auction on Tuesday at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, but only one bid of £15,000 being made the property was withdrawn.

General Boulanger, in a speech at Rennes, has made a vehement attack upon the existing Chamber of Deputies. He urged Frenchmen to let dissolution and revision be henceforth their only aim, and "Long live the Republic" the cry which alone could rally them to attain their end.

At the Thames Police Court Jacob Janoski was charged with having assaulted his wife. Although the specific charge was only one of assault, there appeared to be other matters connected with the case, and on sufficient evidence was taken to justify a remand.

At the resumed sitting of the Commons' Grand Committee on Law, the further consideration of the Employers' Liability for Injury Bill resumed, after a long discussion, in the raising of the limit of compensation to £250, instead of £150, as originally proposed in the bill.

The meeting between the Czar and the German Emperor will take place on board the Russian Imperial yacht Derjavi, which will then be accompanied by the two squadrons to Cronstadt. After an official reception there, their Majesties will leave for Peterhof.

At Messrs. Waller's brickworks, Byker, near Newcastle, John Gallon, 15 years of age, slipped and fell into a machine that was cutting glass. The sharp knives cut and mutilated the body and legs of the unfortunate lad in a horrible manner, and he died instantly.

Another serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported from West Kent; fifty-four dairy cows belonging to Mr. George Russell, of St. Margaret's Farm, South Darenth, having to be slaughtered. It is stated that during the past three months the disease has cost Kentish dairy-farmers nearly £50,000 in the shape of compensation.

The ceremony of uniting in marriage a girl of 19 to a young man of 23 had just been completed at St. Andrew's Church, Manchester, when the bride was delivered of a child. Some warning of the event was given during the ceremony, and the all-important responses were hurriedly got through, and the wife became a mother before she could be taken to the seclusion of the vestry.

A clerk named Braithwaite, of Liverpool, was, on the 3rd ult., bitten by a collie dog while he was attempting to give it some medicine. He had the wound cauterised, but on the 30th he was unwell and went to a doctor, who detected symptoms of hydrophobia, and ordered him to bed. He received every attention, but the malady developed, and he died in convulsions.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg had a narrow escape while driving in the neighbourhood of Heiligenberg. His horses shied and bolted, and at length horse, carriage, and prince fell over a precipice into an abyss. The prince fell a distance of forty feet, but saved his life by grasping at some shrubs. He escaped with comparatively trifling injuries.

M. Alfred Koechlin, Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement, the wealthiest and least Republican quarter in Paris, has never been forgiven by the Radicals for his complimentary address to Princess Marie of Orleans on her marriage to Prince Waldemar of Denmark. He has now been dismissed from his office, and a Radical barrister appointed in his place.

The show of horses and cattle under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Nottingham this week. The number of entries was large, and the quality is reported to have been very good. The Queen and Prince of Wales were exhibitors, but did not win any first prizes. Mr. R. Thompson, of Penrith, has carried off, for the first time in the history of the society, the first prizes in four classes of cows and heifers.

Mr. Murray, secretary to the Admiralty, delivered an address on our Naval Defences, before a gathering of Liverpool merchants and ship-owners. He pointed out the enormous cost that would be entailed by the adoption of Sir G. Hornby's proposal for increasing the Navy, and vindicated the present action of the Admiralty in pursuing a continuous, steady, and a generous naval policy.

Judgment has been delivered by the Imperial Tribunal at Leipzig in the case of the three Austrian landowners guilty of having sold secret information to the French. Dicks was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and deprivation of civil rights for the same period, his wife to four years' penal servitude and deprivation of civil rights for five years, and Appel to nine years' detention in a fortress and one year's imprisonment.

It is perhaps not generally known that the postponement of the visit of the Prince of Naples to London is entirely due to regrets expressed by the Queen and the Prince of Wales that it would be impossible to fête him as the Queen would have wished, owing to the English Court being in deep mourning. The prince will not arrive in England until the end of October, when he will probably be present at the closing of the Italian Exhibition.

A hansom cab horse, temporarily left unattended on the rank at Charing Cross Railway Station, suddenly started off at full gallop about fifty yards from the station. Police-constable Charles Owen, 136 E. spring forward, causing the horse to swerve. The vehicle thus became locked in a lime tree and the horse was stopped. But a few yards off the traffic was very heavy at the time, and had it not been for the constable's presence of mind serious injury must have resulted.

A woman named Johanna Doyle has been committed to Killybegny on a charge of murdering her son, 10 years old, who was deaf and dumb and idiotic. A statement made by the woman at the lunatic asylum to which she had been removed was put in as evidence against her. It was to the effect that when the cook came at midnight she found the deaf and dumb boy was not her son, but a devil and wicked fairy. As they could not have any luck while he was in the house, she had him

carried out, and dealt him three blows on the head with a hatchet.

In London last week the death rate per 1,000 was 14.8, as compared with 16.5 and 15.1 in the preceding two weeks.

A fete champagne was held at Neasden Station Farm on Tuesday in aid of the funds of the Home of Rest for Horsey.

The natives of Raikates in the Tahiti group recently made an attack upon the launch of the French warship Dacres, which shelled the villages.

£13,000,000 is the retail value of the fish caught annually in Great Britain and Ireland. The wholesale value is only about half that figure.

Satisfactory progress is being made towards the completion of the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, and arrangements for an imposing opening ceremony are in progress.

From Rome it is reported that the Italian Government is inclined to give its adhesion to the resolution adopted by the International Sugar Bounty Conference in London.

The grounds of the Irish Exhibition are now nearly completed, and the Donegal Industrial village is fully tenanted with its colony of weavers, dyers, and spinners from Gweedore.

A respectably-dressed woman, who had been drinking during the day, walked into the sea at Sandgate on Monday evening, with her two children. The mother and eldest child were rescued, but the baby is missing.

The Duchess of Teck on Tuesday distributed the prizes to the boys of the All Saints' Orphanage at Lewisham, an institution in which members of the Royal family have always taken a great interest.

Comu, the murderer of Lefevre, who was condemned to death, in Paris, forty-one days ago, plays cards with the gamblers of La Roquette, and is content with his sentence, which will be commuted, and that he will be able to begin life afresh in New Caledonia.

At the Aston Police Court, Harry Benjamin Jones, engine-fitter, has been committed to the Birmingham Assizes on a charge of murdering Florence Mabel Harris, by shooting her with a revolver, and with attempting to murder other members of the Harris family.

Ellen Harris, alias Barker, described as a lady of independent means, residing in the Belvidere-road, has been at Marlborough-street Police Court remanded on a charge of having stolen a silk jersey from the shop of Messrs. Lewis, of Oxford-street.

Princess Beatrice on Tuesday visited Greenwich, and laid the foundation-stone of the new Jubilee Almshouses. Replying to an address, her Royal highness said the object of that charity, which was to help poor widows, would have the entire sympathy of the Queen.

Two French fishing vessels, charged with purloining bait inside the three mile limit, have been towed into Placentia by a Newfoundland cruiser. The British lobster packers have been warned off the French shore, and French fishermen have been established there.

Roskier Vicarage, the residence of the Rev. A. Adams, has been broken into, every room on the first floor being ransacked. A missionary box containing money, two silver ornaments, and other articles were taken. The household were at home at the time, but nothing was then heard of the burglars.

It is stated that the statement of claim by Miss Phyllis Broughton, the well-known burlesque actress, against Viscount Dargan for breach of promise of marriage has been delivered, the damages being laid at £20,000. The defence of the action has been entrusted to Mr. George Lewis and Sir Charles Russell.

Richard J. Sturay, an indoor messenger at the Customs House, and an extra evening assistant at the General Post Office, was at Bow-street Police Court committed for trial charged with stealing two letters containing postal orders. The prisoner, when interrogated, confessed to having stolen forty other orders and two cheques.

Mr. G. F. Wyatt has held an inquest at 244, Camberwell New-road, relative to the death of Mrs. Louise Sharpe, aged 75, a lady of independent means, who committed suicide by hanging herself to the bedpost. Deceased had been depressed of late, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst mentally deranged.

At the half-yearly meeting of the governors of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, the report showed that 2,333 poor convalescent patients had been received into the three homes at Walton-on-Thames, Kingston-hill, and Boxhill-on-Sea, during the past six months, the greatest number ever admitted in a period of that duration.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Tuesday over the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which was attended by a number of colonial bishops, who described the progress of the Church in their dioceses and the influence which the society had exerted among the natives of distant countries.

An unusual case of suicide is reported from the hamlet of Langwin, near Usk, where the body of a boy named Edwin Hopkins, aged 10, the son of a widow, has been found suspended from an apple tree. The mother refused to allow the lad to go to Usk with his companions, and being much put about, he procured rope and rushed to the orchard and hanged himself.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen visited Chertsey on Tuesday for the purpose of witnessing the opening of an extension of the School of Handicrafts for Destitute Children. The extension consists of the second of a series of five houses which it is proposed gradually to construct, each house being designed to accommodate thirty boys. The institution was founded in 1887.

During the month of June the metropolitan police captured and took to the Dogs' Home, Battersea, 1,312 stray dogs. Thirty-four dogs described as mad were killed in the streets—privately by constables and the remainder by private persons. Of this number seven were known to be suffering from rabies. During the month 129 persons, ten being constables, were bitten by dogs.

At Sunderland, John Reay, blacksmith, was sued the other day by his wife, Mary Reay, for a maintenance order. The complainant stated that her husband deserted her and went to Hartlepool, where, under the name of John Wood, he was now living with another woman. She had to keep her two children by dressmaking. The bench made an order for Reay to contribute 15s. a week towards the maintenance of his wife.

In a letter acknowledging a resolution of confidence in the Irish policy of the Government, passed by the executive committee of the Liberal Union of Ireland, Mr. Balfour says the policy which he had been carrying out in Ireland has the entire approval of the whole Unionist party, and has met with a greater measure of success than he had at one time dared to hope. He sees no reason either for altering the policy or abandoning his responsibility for its continuance.

At the Leicester Assizes this week, Forsell Kirby, solicitor, late a member of the Leicester Town Council and assistant magistrates' clerk, pleaded guilty to obtaining large sums of money from the Stamford Bank by false pretences. The prisoner recently failed, with liabilities amounting to about £100,000 and a deficiency of £70,000. It was then discovered that he had obtained considerable overdraft from the bank named on security of deeds in which he had no interest. Sentence was deferred.

At Southport, Charles Armstrong Roberts, formerly a lieutenant in the 14th Bengal Lancers, has been bound over to keep the peace on the application of Mr. H. H. Hardwell, vice-president of the Liverpool "Brokers' Association." The prisoner had fallen in love with a young lady at Southport named Braddyll, and he was offended when he saw any gentleman speaking to her. Mr. Hardwell was an old friend of the lady, and he frequently walked home from church with her family he sought the protection of the court,

the prisoner having told him that if he persisted in speaking to Miss Braddyll he would shoot him.

There have been upwards of 300 divisions in the House of Commons during the session.

Mrs. Langtry owns, so gossip says, nearly \$250,000 worth of real estate in New York city.

The Government anticipate that the adjournment of the House for the recess will take place on the 10th or 11th of August.

Anything Chinese or Japanese, from a silk gown to a small tea set, is now fashionable in New York.

Robert Torston was a shoemaker at Kirkwall. He has just been gathered to his fathers—having lived 108 years.

Sam Ross, a young mason, was on the rocks at John's of Greats. He slipped, fell, and then was carried away to sea.

Admiral Harpord has just died at Worthing at the ripe age of 87. He entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer in 1815.

The daily wages received by Chinese coolies vary from 35 to 50 cents. The average living expenses are 25 cents a day.

There are twenty men in Denver, Colo., who have fortunes of \$1,000,000 or more, and over fifty who are worth \$500,000 each.

The first elections for the county councils take place in January, and as four months will be required to make the preparations, the Local Government Bill must be passed before September.

Marshall Field, the Chicago dry goods merchant, has a fortune of \$50,000,000. His old partner, L. Z. Leiter, who now lives in Washington, is worth \$10,000,000.

According to Johann Faber, the famous manufacturer of Nuremberg, the people of the United States use, in round numbers, about 100,000,000 lead pencils every year.

At Rotherham £1,150 damages have this week been awarded to Charles and Susannah Sharp for injuries sustained in the Horthorpe railway accident.

James Thompson was, at the Armagh Assizes on Tuesday, found guilty of murder by shooting Thomas Thompson in Knockmawley Church, at the end of March last, and was sentenced to death.

On the retirement from ill-health of Vice-admiral Sir William Graham from the post of controller of the Navy, he will be succeeded by Rear-admiral O. H. Popham at present admiral superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

Percy Jackson, a member of the Bolton Rugby football team, and son of a Bolton magistrate, died at Cheadle Asylum, as the result of injuries received while playing in a football match against a Manchester team some time ago.

The Hague Delegation publishes a telegram from Batavia stating that a revolt has broken out in the Province of Batavia, and that the insurgents have plundered Tjelegon and killed the European inhabitants and native chiefs.

The commissioner who visited Richmond in reference to the petition for a charter of incorporation, found that he would be able to report that there was an unanimous feeling in favour of the scheme.

In view of the strike of engineers on the Tyne, the Wear masters have agreed, without being appealed to, to grant an advance of 1s. 6d. per week to the men earning under 30s. per week, and 2s. to men ranging above 30s. per week.

George H. Gibson was a prominent electrician of Boston. He was engaged to be married. On his wedding morn, however, he was disappointed in receiving his wedding suit. He at once committed suicide.

There are 17,277 flour mills in Hungary, without counting those of Croatia; 12,520 of them are water mills, 3,197 driven by animals, 516 steam mills, and 650 wind mills. Hungary has milling capacity for 3,000,000 tons of grain.

The latest counting of the small-pox victims in the island of Martinique gives the number of 2,300. At the depot of immigrants the mortality has reached 37 per cent., and at the fortlet of the Pointe-du-Bout it has risen to 33 per cent.

Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Countess of Idelshire, the Countess of Parnley, and Viscount Middleton on Wednesday opened a bazaar at Christ Church, Spitalfields.

An inquest was held on Tuesday upon the body of the third man who was drowned during the regatta in connection with Sir Henry Doulton's pottery, through the capsizing of a rowing-boat on Monday, the 2nd inst. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The appointment of Colonel Brine, half-pay, R.E., as a member of the Commanding Royal Engineer at Aldershot, in place of Colonel Harrison, R.E., who is about to be promoted to major-general, has been sanctioned by the Queen. Colonel Brine will take up his appointment on the 20th inst.

It has been decided to revert to the old regulations for the admission of strangers to St. Stephen's. Henceforth on Saturdays the public will have an opportunity of viewing the two chambers, on obtaining an authorisation from the appointed quarter; a privilege which has been suspended since the dynamite explosions in 1885.

The German consul at Sofia, who has charge of Russian interests in Bulgaria, has presented a note to the Bulgarian Government protesting against the order doubling the duty on Russian spirits imported into the principality. It is stated from Vienna that the Council of Ministers has decided to uphold the measure.

Every man who goes to Corea should be, or should get, married. Every unmarried man is considered a boy, though he should live to be 100. No matter what his age, he follows in position the youngest of the married men, despite the fact, perhaps, of having lived years enough to be their father.

The smack Myrtle arrived at Yarmouth this week with the body of John Batt, the first hand, on board. While fishing in the North Sea, the mate, Henry Dyball, and the deceased had a quarrel, and in the scuffle both fell overboard. The mate was rescued, but Batt was drowned, and his body was afterwards drawn up in a trawl net.

The revenue received from April 1st to the 7th inst. amounts to £21,371,680 or £263,698 less than the £22,245,300 received in the corresponding period ending July 9th, 1887. The expenditure up to the 7th inst. was £25,413,995, £253,647 less than the expenditure for the similar period of 1887-8.

The present season has been an extraordinary one for the growth of strawberries in Kent. The plants generally are overburdened with fruit, although the extremely cold weather has prevented large quantities from ripening. On Wednesday no less than seventeen tons of strawberries were placed on the railway at Sandwich alone for the London markets.

Galashiel has been seriously exercised. The Public Health Committee has been moved to revert to action. The result is that the following paragraph has been removed from a memorial slab. The grave is now declared it sacrilegious—

Our life is but a winter day.

Some early breakfast and away.

Others to dinner stay and are full fed;

The oldest one but speed goes to bed.

Large is their debt that liager owe to pay.

They that go sooner have the least to pay.

Mr. Justice Manisty and a common-law jury this week disposed of a case in which a commercial traveller, named Parsons, sought to recover damages from Mr. Stiggins, the proprietor of a refreshment-house at Teignmouth, for an alleged assault. There was a counter-claim for slander. The jury found a verdict for the defendant as regards the assault, and on the counter-claim there was a verdict for the plaintiff.

There exists in Corea a class of men whose sole business consists in acting as matrimonial brokers. The father of the boy consults by letter with the father of the girl through the agency of these go-betweeners, who in the whole matter is arranged without the interested parties having been consulted, or even having seen each other.

the marriage broker is the whole affair entrusted.

Mr. Montagu Williams took his seat at Worship-street Police Court for the first time on Wednesday.

A people's park of 80 acres was opened at Bedford on Wednesday by the Marquis of Tavistock.

On Thursday the Royal Marine Hotel at Hunter's Quay, Dunoon, the headquarters of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, was burned to the ground.

Canon Harrison, vicar of Bury St. Edmunds, was on Thursday unanimously elected Bishop of Glasgow.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Westminster Aquarium Company on Wednesday, it was resolved to accept an offer which had been made to purchase the undertaking for £330,000.

Acting Chief-constable Charles Stretton was on Thursday elected Chief-constable of Cambridgeshire, vice Major Calvert, deceased. There were eighty candidates.

George T. Sims, landlord of the George Tavern, Shad Thames, was on Wednesday at the South-west Police Court fined £100 for using his house for the purpose of betting.

An inquest was held at Bath on Wednesday on the body of a little girl named Jackson, who in the absence of her mother, fell into a washing tub, and was drowned in seven inches of water.

The heat in Bucharest is intense. A prisoner who was being conveyed to the Vaccarest prison in a closed van died from the suffocating atmosphere.

Wendell Whitcombe, a farmer, living at Marby, Tennessee, was shooting rats in his barn, when he accidentally shot his two young daughters, who were looking on. Both are dead.

"My boy won't go to school, sir," explained a woman to the Greenwich magistrate. "Give him six strokes a day with a birch-rod for a week," replied Solon, "then come and tell me the result."

Theodore Canton, a farmer, was attacked on his way home from Kingston, Michigan, by three brothers named Drost, who demanded his money. He shot one dead and fatally wounded another, and thinks he hit the third. He, however, escaped.

Thomas Taylor—an Adonis of Memphis, Tennessee—sloped with the daughter of old Thomas Moorhead. The old man at last compelled his daughter to return home. Taylor's revenge was to stab him to death.

Mrs. Kate Eym is the uncommon name of a wax flower artist in New Brunswick, N.J., who has been informed that she is one of the heirs to an estate valued at \$40,000,



## REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.

## Alleged Drugging and Imprisonment by a Wife.

In the Divorce Division on Wednesday, Sir James Hannan and a special jury had before them the case of *Irwin v. Irwin and Ayard*. The petitioner was that of Mr. Arthur Valentine Irwin, a retired surveyor of taxes, for a divorce on the grounds of the misconduct of his wife with the respondent, Mr. John Granville Layard, a solicitor, against whom damages were claimed. The petitioner also alleged that his wife had treated him with cruelty, and caused him to be wrongfully imprisoned. This the respondent denied, and alleged cruelty on the part of her husband on the occasion of the birth of her child, which the petitioner denied. Mr. Cook, Q.C., and Mr. Costelloe appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the respondent; and Mr. Irwin, Q.C., and Mr. Barrard for the co-respondent. In his opening, Mr. Cook said that he had undoubtedly some peculiar features in it. The petitioner was formerly a surveyor of taxes in Ireland, and at the time he first became acquainted with the respondent he had retired from his position as a surveyor, and was living in England upon his pension, which he had received from the Government, amounting to about £190 a year. The respondent was the daughter of a gentleman of position in Trinity College, Dublin, and they were subsequently married. She represented that she and her mother were very much reduced in circumstances, and although the daughter of a professional mathematician, she had been obliged to act as a barmaid. She was of considerable personal attractions, and between 20 and 30 years younger than her husband. They paid a visit to Paris, and ultimately came to this country, taking a house in Devonport-road. In regard to his monetary affairs, the co-respondent was called in for advice, and was a frequent visitor at the house. Mr. Irwin speculated on the Stock Exchange, and at first was successful, but afterwards he was unsuccessful. He had one child, of whom he was very fond. Mrs. Irwin had been

## In the Habit of Taking Sleeping Draughts.

Upon one occasion the petitioner took one of these draughts and immediately became unconscious, after which, the learned counsel went on to allege the petitioner was taken to a lunatic asylum, it being suggested that he intended to commit suicide. On the following Wednesday he was brought before the magistrates and was discharged. Subsequently he was arrested on a charge of attempting to commit an injury upon Mrs. Irwin, and he was afterwards confined in a lunatic asylum. Altogether he was there for six months. After he came out he went to his house, and in his wife's wardrobe he found a number of letters addressed to her, all of which were "sentimental" in nature. Up to that time he had not the slightest suspicion of anything wrong on the part of his wife, still less that she had carried on an intimacy with his legal adviser, a married man, of good position in his profession, but the tone of his letters showed the relationship which existed between them. The learned counsel then read two or three of the letters, which were couched in the most affectionate terms. His lordship asked whether it was necessary that they all should be read. Mr. Irwin testified that the adultery was not denied. Mr. Cook said that after that statement he would not read any more letters. The witness would say that he was ever guilty of cruelty towards his wife. Mr. Arthur Valentine Irwin, the petitioner, was called, and bore out the statement of the counsel. In cross-examination, he said that before his marriage he had the misfortune to be

## Confined in an Asylum

at Camberwell, and was there for fifteen months. There was no justification for this confinement. Before marriage he informed his wife of this circumstance. He was not annoyed because his wife bore him a child. He denied that he ever pricked the child. He was very fond of it, and used to carry it about the streets in his arms. He denied that he ever treated his wife with cruelty. He was released from the asylum after he was seen by the magistrates. To the best of his belief his wife gave him some chlorodyne instead of a sleeping draught. Evidence was then given to the effect that the petitioner had never been guilty of cruelty towards his wife. Two or three witnesses were then called to give evidence to the adultery, but they did not answer to their names. A question as to adorning the case then arose, and after some discussion, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., said he intended to call his client to give evidence, consequently his lordship said that to save the time of the court he would have the case for the defence proceeded with. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., then addressed the jury on behalf of Mrs. Irwin. He stated that she had been deceived by her husband, who was cruel in his conduct both to her and the baby. He had kicked her and frequently struck her, and on one occasion he

## Nearly Suffocated Her with a Towel.

By his pleadings he alleged that she entered into a conspiracy to poison him and to detain him in a lunatic asylum, but there was not a shadow of truth in that suggestion. Mr. Layard, the co-respondent was called, and testified that he ever had anything to do with detaining the petitioner in a lunatic asylum. He never knew of the circumstance until the respondent told him. He was first consulted by Mr. Irwin in reference to his Stock Exchange speculations. Mrs. Norah Sophia Irwin, the respondent, said that, prior to her marriage, she was not aware that her husband had been in an asylum. He told her he had a pension of £200 a year. He was cruel in his conduct towards her, and frequently struck her. He had pricked the child with pins two or three months after its birth, and when abroad he put it in a cupboard. She denied that she ever induced morphine into his system. In cross-examination she declined to say whether or not she was detaining the petitioner in the asylum she travelled with the respondent abroad. Mrs. Jane Rue gave evidence as to the charge of cruelty, as also did a witness named Pearce, who was formerly, in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, the latter stating that on one occasion the petitioner told her that he had taken poison. After some further evidence, which was medical in character, in regard to the chloral, counsel addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients. His lordship having summed up, the jury found in favour of the petitioner, and the damages at £750. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the son, and it was directed that the damages be paid into court.

**MAUNSELL V. MAUNSELL AND DUTY.**—This was a suit by the husband, Mr. Charles Albert Maunsell, who is a brigade-surgeon in the Army, for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Major Archibald Edward Duty, an officer in the Royal Artillery. The parties were married on the 15th May, 1878, the respondent being a Miss Johnson, a lady of great attractions, who had an income of £200 a year in her own right. Three children have been born of the marriage. Soon after the marriage the petitioner went out to India, and he made the acquaintance of the co-respondent at Secunderabad. They became very intimate, and Major Duty often visited his wife at their residence. The acquaintance was kept up when they came back to England and were stationed at Aldershot. In November, 1884, the petitioner was ordered out to South Africa with Sir Charles Warren's expedition to Bechuanaland, and did not return until December, 1886. When he went away he took a suitable residence for his wife at Folkestone. When the petitioner returned from South Africa he heard rumours about his wife and Major Duty which caused him to consult a friend with his wife on the subject. She assured him all was right, and the matter passed off. He afterwards had to find fault with his wife, and she

promised that if the petitioner forgave her she would never again see Major Duty. They resumed cohabitation accordingly; but ultimately the respondent broke her promise, and went with Major Duty to various places, and slept with him at a hotel at Bath. That on the 16th of February, last, after which this suit was instituted. The petitioner confirmed the circumstances just detailed. He stated that he was very fond of his wife, and did all he could to extricate her from the company she had got mixed up with and the bad habits she had contracted. Henry John Clarke was then called, who stated that he was a private inquiry agent, and that in February last he followed the respondent to Rugby, where she met Major Duty, and stopped with him at the hotel there, where they slept together. The case was absolutely undefended, and Sir James Hannan having intimated that no further evidence was required as to the wife's adultery, which was not denied, Sir Henry James addressed the jury in extenuation of damages. Sir James Hannan then placed the case before the jury, who retired to consider their verdict, and, after an absence of a quarter of an hour, came into court with a verdict for the petitioner, and assessed the damages against the co-respondent, Major Duty, at £2,000.

**ROBERTSON V. ROBERTSON.**—The hearing of this divorce case, which occupied the court the whole of the 6th, was resumed and concluded. It was a petition by the wife for divorce on the ground of the cruelty and adultery of her husband. The petitioner is the daughter of a Mr. Gregory, a surgeon dentist at Cheltenham and was married to the respondent, also a surgeon dentist there, in 1887. Two children have been born of the marriage, one of whom survives. The husband denied both the cruelty and the adultery. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton were for the petitioner; and Mr. B. Deane and Mr. P. S. Hickey for the respondent. On the 6th evidence was adduced on the part of the petitioner in support of the charges she alleged against her husband, which he went into to deny. The case was then resumed. On the 6th evidence was adduced on the part of the respondent, and for the respondent. Mr. William Henry Nichols, a brother-in-law of the respondent, stated that, so far as he could see, the respondent and his wife lived happily up to June, 1884. He was in partnership with the respondent from 1884 to 1887, and she lived in the house. In 1886 the respondent was absent from the 9th to the 26th of August. That was the only time she was away while he was there. The wife of the last witness gave evidence to a similar effect. The jury returned a verdict for the petitioner, and the judge pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, petitioner to have the custody of the children.

**MATTHEW V. MATTHEW.** The wife in this case sought for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. There was no defence. The parties were married at St. Luke's Church, Bristol, in January, 1885. After the marriage they resided in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and seven children have been born of the marriage. The petitioner alleged that in 1888 and 1889 her husband treated her with great cruelty, and that in August of the last-mentioned year he threatened to shoot her with a revolver. In the month of October following the petitioner left his wife, and recently she found that he had committed adultery with another woman. The petitioner was called, and detailed the cruelty she complained of, as to which she was corroborated. Witnesses were called as to the adultery, who proved that in 1883 and afterwards the respondent had committed adultery with a young woman of the name of Beal. It was also in evidence that in March last he had slept with a woman at the Bute Arms Hotel, Bristol, as his wife, and that he had done so on several occasions. Sir James Hannan, after hearing this evidence, adjourned the case for evidence as to the identity of the respondent as being the husband of the petitioner, the people in the public-house not knowing him except by name.

**BLANKINSHIP V. BLANKINSHIP.** The wife in this case sought for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The case was undefended. Mr. H. B. Deane was counsel for the petitioner, who was married to the respondent in November, 1887, at Old St. Pancras Church. The respondent was a merchant's clerk, and after the marriage they resided about London and in her mother's house. Two children have been born of the marriage. Immediately after the marriage the respondent struck and ill-treated his wife, and in 1888 he sold off the furniture and left her. After he had left he was found at an hotel in Liverpool, and he was found with another woman. The facts were proved, and the court pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the petitioner to have the custody of the children of the marriage.

**EDWARDS V. EDWARDS.** The wife sued for a divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and cruelty. The case was undefended. Mr. Searle was for the petitioner, who was married to the respondent, a hoiser and barber, at Cardiff, on the 24th June, 1871. After the marriage they resided at Cardiff, and several children have been born of the marriage. The petitioner alleged that her husband treated her with great cruelty, she having on one occasion, in consequence of his violent conduct, the petitioner left him in 1879. The adultery was charged as having been committed with women of the town. The petitioner and other witnesses were called, who proved both charges, and Sir James Hannan pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and made the usual order for the wife to have the custody of the children.

**WITT V. WITT.** The petition was that of Mrs. Cecilia Jane Seymour Witt for a decree by reason of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The respondent, Mr. Gerard Manelagh Witt, was a member of the Stock Exchange. There was no defence. Mr. Monroe, who appeared for the petitioner, said that on the 15th February, 1873, she was married to the respondent at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton-terrace. There were two children of the marriage. In 1882 the respondent treated his wife with cruelty. In that year he joined a choir at St. Augustine's Church, Kilburn, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Macklin. In the month of May last he came home with severe bruises upon his head, and ultimately confessed that they were caused by a thrashing he had received at the hands of Mrs. Macklin's husband, he admitting that he had misadvised himself with her at the Hare and Hounds Hotel, Isleworth. He afterwards went to the chair of the good offices of the police and the British Embassy where he was induced to return to his wife; but he again treated her with cruelty, and these proceedings were instituted. Mrs. Witt, the petitioner, was called, and deposed that her husband was a violent-tempered man. Upon one occasion he turned her out in the snow previous to her confinement at ten o'clock at night. She remained out of the house until four o'clock in the morning. Mr. Justice Butt said that this was a gross act of cruelty, and quite sufficient for corroborative evidence was given upon this point. In answer to further questions, the witness said that on the occasion he came home with marks of bruises upon his head he admitted that he was thrashed by Mr. Macklin in the Talbot-road, Baywater, because he was walking with Mrs. Macklin. After some conversation he admitted that an undue intimacy had taken place between them. Corroborative testimony was given of the cruelty, after which it was proved that he had visited the Hare and Hounds Hotel, Isleworth, with a woman other than his wife, and of his having confessed to the medical man who attended him for a broken head that he was "implicated" with the woman in question. His lordship granted a decree nisi with costs, and custody of the children.

**Thomas Robert Roberts,** lately a tax collector in the district of Bethnal Green, was on Thursday, at Worship-street Police Court, committed for trial, charged with forging transfers of New Zealand Stock to a large amount, with intent to defraud the Central Bank of London.

## BOOTS IN HER BUSTLE.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Thursday, Grace Holmes, 36, a nurse, employed at the Holborn Infirmary, Arkway-road, was charged with stealing from the infirmary two pairs of boots, a flannel petticoat, and two packets of corns, the property of the Holborn Guardians. One pair of boots was found secreted in the young lady's bustle. She was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

## HOSPITAL SATURDAY.

Spare a little for the absent,  
For the sickly ones away,  
For the helpless and afflicted,  
Those in agony who pray.  
Spare a little for the thousands  
In hospital wards laid low,  
Friends, perhaps, or strangers may be,  
Come, your charity now show.  
Spare a little for the needy,  
For those fighting hard for breath,  
Who before the even's sunset  
May be taken, claimed by death.  
Spare a little! spare it freely,  
For the feeble and the weak;  
Those with sad diseases prostrated,  
Those, alas! who cannot speak.  
Spare a little, and forget not,  
Where that little will be sent,  
Whom 't will aid, ah! cheer and comfort,  
Help to brighten and content.  
Spare a little, shut your eyes not,  
Give if but a mite to-day;  
Be to this appeal responsive,  
Pass not turn your head away.  
Spare a little, ye of freedom,  
Full of vigour, full of life,  
Onward go, pleasure seeking,  
Never having care or strife.  
Spare a little, and remember,  
Though in health you are to-day,  
Yet to-morrow, fate may meet you,  
And you're taken, moved away.  
Spare a little, help the helpless,  
Never mind how small 't may be,  
"We have done it to my brethren,  
"Ye have done it unto me."  
FRANK W. SMITH.

## "IN THE SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

The fortnightly settlement has brought to light the fact that a prodigious amount for the rise is open in international speculation. This is just what I have been saying all along; the continuous advance in prices was the result mainly, if not entirely, of speculation. It seems to me, therefore, that a considerable fall in Russian, Egyptian, Austrian, Hungarian, and Spanish cannot be far off. Unless investors come in with a rush, the "bulls" will have no help for it but to unload at their own expense, since it would be quite impossible for them to continue staggering on under an accumulation of heavy contingents. They may make a fight of it for a time, nevertheless, there being some strong men among them, and I would not, therefore, advise any reader to be over bold in bearing foreign. Watch and wait; the time of the inclement weather, English rails remain a strong market, the heavy lines being more particularly in request. In the case of these latter, the improvement of price is legitimate enough; their receipts are mainly governed by the state of trade, not by the state of the weather. But the holiday lines are differently circumstanced, a source chiefly dependent on passenger traffic, a source of revenue which is bound to show a great shrinkage. Brighton & A. have, I think, reached the top of the rise, and the same may be said of Dover & A. But it is Great Eastern that I consider to show the worst signs of inflation. The present quotation of its shares is not warranted, so far as I can see, by its earnings, either past, present, or prospective. American rails have taken another start upwards, thanks to resolute buying at Wall-street. Since I first gave the tip, now some six weeks ago, to operate for the rise in this department, a really substantial advance has taken place, particularly in the shares which I termed my pick. The Central and St. Paul's have a quite different lot to what they had at that despondent time. But there is still plenty of room for improvement, and I therefore counsel those who have acted on my advice to hold on for better things to come. They are so much on the right side that they can afford to nail their colours to the mast. Be not tempted, ye guileless ones, to join the clique who are rigging up Metropolitan and District by flimsy talk about a fusion. Even if it were accomplished, it would be a very long way from taking place—where the saving effected by the amalgamation would be too small to exercise any appreciable effect on prices. The improvement shown last week in the price of the shares of the South American Company is due to the fact that the weather, which always compels numbers of people who usually travel by bus to make use of the "sewers." A good deal of attention is still being given to the securities which go by the name of "South American rubbish." But I cannot conscientiously advise my clients to participate in this gamble; it is too dangerous.

**CORP.**—As you appear to be unacquainted with Stock Exchange speculation, I will endeavour to give you a little information.

**A READER FROM COMMERCIAL.**—The investment is reasonably sound. You could not do much better than put the money into Indian Treasuries. At the present quotation, investment would yield just the amount of interest you name, while the security is practically the same as for Consols.

**MEXICO.**—Too late for last week. I never advise in Mexican rails except to get rid of such risky things. Knock out the Premium Bonds of Vital Power, and burn your fingers.

**JERSEY.**—All three are exceedingly risky. Where is the interest?

**J. BROWNE.**—In the event of either the bank or the brewery coming to grief, you would suffer great loss. Why not be content with the security of the Government? The higher the security, the more secure you are. You might spread the money equally over India Treasuries and a selection of Australian Government securities. That would give you a little better interest.

**S.**—They may go a bit higher, but as the present quotation shows a good profit on the spec., I should advise you to realise. 2. Leave copper alone; it is too risky. 3. Brazilian, or Chilean, or Egyptian bonds; they are about equal in soundness.

**P.**—I congratulate you heartily on such a big haul, and myself on having given the tip. Nos. 2 and 3 are promising for investing purposes, but as a spec I should much prefer Louisville or St. Paul's to No. 1.

**HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.**

**DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.**

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Debility, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Cures All Disorders of the Blood, Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite, Cures General Debility, Cures All Disorders of the Vital Forces, Cures All Disorders of the Nervous System, Cures All Disorders of the Circulatory System, Cures All Disorders of the Respiratory System, Cures All Disorders of the Digestive System, Cures All Disorders of the Excretory System, Cures All Disorders of the Reproductive System, Cures All Disorders of the Endocrine System, Cures All Disorders of the Exocrine System, Cures All Disorders of the Integumentary System, Cures All Disorders of the Muscular System, Cures All Disorders of the Skeletal System, Cures All Disorders of the Sensory System, Cures All Disorders of the Motor System, Cures All Disorders of the Nervous System, Cures All Disorders of the Circulatory System, Cures All Disorders of the Respiratory System, Cures All Disorders of the Digestive 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